

AN EMERGENCY APPEAL TO OUR READERS

Dear Readers and Friends:

This is an emergency appeal, which makes it necessary that you act today.

When we made our plea for \$50,000 two weeks ago, we warned that we would need \$15,000 of it by Friday, Oct. 31.

Friday, Oct. 31, is now upon us and, as you see, we have just raised \$5,000. The response has been good in terms of past accomplishments. But it has not been enough in terms of what we must have.

Tomorrow, we must meet the printers' bills, tax bills and other pressing obligations which cannot be postponed. We need the \$10,000, and we can get it only from you. It is asking a great deal, but we have no choice.

We think there are 1,000 readers, devoted enough to the paper to make sure it continues to appear, who will put \$10 or more in an envelope today—even at much personal sacrifice—and mail it to us so we get it tomorrow. Please do not postpone your response to this urgent appeal. Do it immediately.

U.S. BATTLE CASUALTIES JUMP 1,278 TO TOTAL OF 123,395

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—American battle casualties in Korea jumped 1,278 last week to a new total of 123,395, the largest weekly increase in nearly a year, the Pentagon reported today.

The increase reflected furious fighting all along the line as fall weather made the terrain more favorable to ground operations. It also presumably included some of the casualties suffered at such places as Triangle Hill, north of Hsinmwa.

The increase was the largest jump in the Pentagon's weekly casualty reports since Nov. 9, 1951. At that time, however, casualties were running at about 2,500 a week. Until three weeks ago, weekly casualty figures had been running at about 500 for several months.

The latest report includes casualties whose next of kin had been notified through last Friday. They do not include all casualties to that date since it requires at least a week to notify relatives.

The new overall total includes 21,471 dead, 89,263 wounded, 9,403 missing, 1,868 captured and 1,390 previously reported missing but since returned to service.

The dead include men who died of wounds and who were found dead after having been reported

missing, as well as those killed in action. The Pentagon's reports do not include South Korean and other losses.

The breakdown by services:

Army—(97,225 casualties)—17,711 dead, 68,188 wounded, 8,317 missing, 1,864 captured and 1,325 previously missing but returned to service.

Navy—(1,679 casualties)—350 dead, 1,257 wounded, 68 missing, and four previously missing but returned to service.

Marine Corps—(23,193 casualties)—2,938 dead, 19,779 wounded, 456 missing, and 20 previously missing but returned to service.

Air Force—(1,298 casualties)—472 dead, 39 wounded, 742 missing, four captured, and 41 previously missing but returned to service.

Construction Down 16% in New York City

Building construction valued at \$251 million was started in New York City during the first 9 months of 1952, according to preliminary figures released yesterday by Robert R. Behlow, regional director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. This represents a decline of 16 percent from the rate of building activity during the same period last year.

Private residential construction has declined 33 percent from last year's rate. Private alterations, additions and repairs are down 10 percent from last year's 9 month total. Non-residential construction is down 2 percent.

Public construction is down 6 percent from last year's total of \$20 million. Of the public construction undertaken so far this year, only \$50 million is for housing, \$52 million for non-residential work, and \$11 million for additions and alterations.

Meriden, Conn., GOP Cancels McCarthy Talk

MERIDEN, Conn., Oct. 29.—A scheduled speech here today by witchhunting Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy has been called off because the Republican town committee did not approve of the Wisconsin Republican's visit.

McCarthy was to have addressed a Rotary club luncheon at noon.

Former Mayor Francis J. Danaher, a member of the Republican central committee, revealed the cancellation. He did not elaborate and members of the town committee were not available for comment.

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Union Square Rally Asks Truman to Save Rosenbergs

A "Million Message" campaign for clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg was launched at an "Appeal to the President" rally at Union Square yesterday afternoon. The "Million Message" campaign, it was announced at the meeting, already has a start of almost 100,000 postcards, telegrams and letters already sent to President Truman urging that he commute the death sentences which hang over the young Jewish-American couple.

Leading the roster of scheduled speakers at the rally were clergymen, Catholic, Jewish and Protestant, Father Clarence E. Duffy, Rabbi Dr. Meyer Sharff and Rev. Amos Murphy of Boston.

Also heading the speakers list was Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of one of the two remaining imprisoned members of the Trenton Six. Rabbi Sharff, a leading Brooklyn Orthodox rabbi, has declared that he will not rest until the lives of the Rosenbergs have been saved.

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenbergs Case organized to expose the "spy frame-up" against the Rosenbergs and their co-defendant Morton Sobell, and sponsor of the Union Square rally, based its figure of almost 100,000 clemency appeals to Truman on reports from its local committees in scores of cities throughout the U. S.

Joseph Brainin, chairman of the committee, was the scheduled chairman of the "Appeal to the President" meeting.

French Gov't Hits U.S. Cut In Arms Aid

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Defense Minister Rene Pleven assailed Washington today for offering France only \$525,000,000 in aid during 1953, and warned that the French arms budget will be cut unless Washington sends another \$125,000,000.

Pleven told the national assembly's defense committee that U. S. officials tentatively had promised \$650,000,000 worth of aid, and that France considers itself entitled to every penny of it.

FRANCE PAYS HIGH HONOR TO CHARLIE CHAPLIN ON VISIT

PARIS, Oct. 29.—France welcomed Charlie Chaplin today on his first visit in 21 years by making him an officer of its Legion of Honor—the highest distinction it can confer on a foreign private citizen in peacetime.

Thousands of fans were waiting to greet the comedian when he flew in from London.

The official decoration, and an announcement that President Vincent Auriol will greet Chaplin personally, were regarded especially as an implied rebuke to U. S. officials who have indicated that the British actor may not be allowed to reenter the U. S. when he returns from his present European tour.

Chaplin was visibly moved by the roar of cheers that greeted him and his wife, Oona, as they left the London plane. It was his fourth visit to Paris, and the third time he had been welcomed by cheering thousands.

The actor's new French distinction was a promotion rather than an original award. Premier Aristide Briand made Chaplin a chevalier of the Legion of Honor at an official luncheon during his last visit in 1931.

No similar official entertainment has been scheduled for him this time, but scores of public and private organizations have arranged reception in his honor, and Premier Antoine Pinay has announced that he will attend the Paris premiere of the latest Chaplin movie.

Auriol will see a private preview of the picture, "Limelight," at the presidential palace tonight.

The progressive newspaper Ce Soir today printed a picture on the front page of its first edition, published March 4, 1937, which bore a picture of Chaplin and a message

from him wishing the new paper success.

The actor visited Paris for the first time in 1910, when he was an unknown British music hall performer. On that occasion he had been hired to sit in the audience of the Folies Bergere and throw eggs and tomatoes at the cast as part of a stunt.

He returned in 1921, after his picture, "The Kid," had won him world fame. He was greeted at the railroad station by a huge crowd of enthusiastic fans on that occasion and again on his visit in 1931.

Gen. Nam Il Hits Attack on Kojé POWs

North Korean Lt. Gen. Nam Il, denounced Wednesday as a "large scale massacre" against our captured personnel the killing of one Korean war prisoner and the wounding of 75 others at the Kojé Island prison camp, according to press association dispatches from Tokyo.

Nam's protest against what he called a "barbarous and bloody war crime" was handed over to Gen. Mark Clark's liaison officers at Panmunjom soon after Clark's headquarters announced the Sunday incident.

Nam Il, the senior Korean-Chinese truce negotiator, said "this not only proves the bankruptcy of all your pretexts for retaining war prisoners but also shows that your side is determined to wreck the basis of the Korean armistice negotiations."

Bronx GOP Candidate Calls for Cease-Fire Now

John P. De Pasquale, GOP candidate for Municipal Court Judge in the First District, Bronx, yesterday urged an immediate cease-fire in Korea with discussion on the prisoner of war issue to be held later. In a statement from his headquarters, former Assemblyman De Pasquale said:

"It is the prevailing sentiment in my community that the present high cost of living is due to the Korean conflict. Prices and taxes have become prohibitive. Any wage increases are quickly offset

by high prices and higher taxes. It has become increasingly difficult for the average wage-earner to maintain a decent standard of living.

"Many mothers have expressed anxiety to me that their sons may be called upon next to make the supreme sacrifice. They are all good Americans. If our country were attacked (as it was at Pearl Harbor), they would give their sons gladly for the defense of our nation.

"The administration states that

the 'police action' in Korea is necessary for the security of the United States. If that is so, then it is certainly to our interest to stop the fighting before it spreads to our shores.

"I have seen the effects of this action on the community. The many needed improvements have been held up because materials were scarce. Health and well-being of our community have been affected. We need more houses, rents that everyone can afford, more hospitals, schools and play-

grounds. These measures are vital to our national security.

"Since the only unresolved problem in the present Korean negotiations is the prisoner-of-war issue let's stop the fighting and talk it over later. There is no problem or difference between men and nations that cannot be settled BY PEACEFUL MEANS.

"I feel that we should resume negotiations in a more peaceful atmosphere. These matters should be taken out of the hands of the military men and handled by civilians. Military men somehow

don't make good diplomats. With the fighting stopped, the negotiations are more apt to be successful.

"This is a matter which transcends partisan consideration. I call upon all my fellow candidates to join me in this resolve. I pledge to continue my personal efforts, if elected to help end this conflict.

"However, regardless of the election outcome, I shall work for this end. I am sure that the majority of the American people share my hopes and prayers for a peaceful settlement of this present conflict."

WHAT BROOKLYN PEOPLE THINK ABOUT SI GERSON'S RUNNING FOR CONGRESS

How do people react to the idea of a Communist running for Congress this year?

On some street corners in Brooklyn Saturday afternoon a group of young people found out. Youth for Gerson held a series of open-air meetings for Si Gerson—recently acquitted of Smith Act charges—now a candidate for Congress on the Peoples Rights ticket in Brooklyn's 13th C. D. The response was quiet, attentive and not unsympathetic.

The young people first parked their red sound truck on the corner of Mermaid Ave. and West 27th St. in Coney Island. Their audience were Jewish and Negro working people: housewives laden with the week's shopping, strollers out for the fresh air. Many, starting to walk by uninterested, stopped in their paths drawn by the urgency of the words coming out of the loudspeakers.

ers, she said. Why couldn't they The young wife of a soldier in Korea was telling the audience how it felt to come home from work every evening with the fear of finding a telegram saying her husband has been wounded or killed. What kind of life could she look forward to, she asked. This was the only war in history which had ever been fought over the issue of exchange of prisoners, she said.

(Continued on Page 4)

Canadian Parley Hails U.S. Women's Fight for Peace

Canadian women last week hailed the struggle of U.S. women for a cease-fire in Korea. Two U.S. women fraternal delegates to the third national convention of the Canadian Congress of Women received an enthusiastic welcome at the two-day sessions in Toronto.

The U. S. women were Mrs. Halois Moorhead Robinson, national executive secretary of the American Women for Peace; and Mrs. Agnes Vukcevic, director of the American Nationality Women.

Representing every Canadian women's organization engaged in political and civic affairs, the Congress convention was attended by 200 delegates, 44 observers and 38 corresponding delegates.

RESOLUTIONS

The Congress adopted a resolution calling for "an immediate cease-fire in Korea, leaving all undecided questions such as the repatriation of war prisoners to be discussed after the guns are silenced."

Declaring that "thousands of our dear ones have been lost in world conflicts" and "today more thousands... are in daily battle in Korea," the Congress adopted resolutions calling for a "ban on all weapons of mass destruction: atomic, chemical and bacteriological; reduction of armaments in all countries by an 'international agreement for gradual proportionate reduction of arms under strict international control; a Five-Power Pact of Peace so that differences can be resolved by peaceful negotiations; and participation by Canadian women in the great Congress of the Peoples for Peace to be held in Vienna in December."

"I was surprised and very pleased at the representation of Canadian nationalities," said Mrs. Vukcevic. "I had no idea there were women's organizations on a national scale among the Hungarians, Finnish people, Jewish people, Czechoslovaks, Russians, Ukrainians, Yugoslavs."

"Of course, the major national group, the French-Canadians, were well represented, and the Congress was conducted in the two languages."

Mrs. Robinson said she was impressed by the number of union representatives. "They also adopted a number of resolutions dealing with trade union issues, such as support to striking workers," she said. "They collected \$75 for one group of United Electrical strikers."

EQUAL PAY

"Another resolution called for a struggle for equal pay for equal work for women and urged the union movement to press for this principle in contracts. They urged also that the unions demand that the minimum wage for female workers be no lower than the minimum base wage."

Auxiliaries of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union submitted resolutions demanding the McCarran committee call off its attacks on union officials.

The women's resentment against Washington and U. S. reactionary influence in Canadian affairs was also expressed by Mrs. Rae Lur-

cock, national president of the Congress, in her keynote address at the Bathurst United Church.

"More and more," said Mrs. Luccock, "the ugly shadows of the Un-American Activities Committee are being brought across the border."

She recited her attempts to attend the UN Assembly as an accredited delegate of the Women's International Democratic Federation, to which the Canadian Congress is affiliated. She said she had been subjected to questioning by the U. S. Consulate for two hours, and when she returned was given a printed form sheet, telling me that I was temporarily excluded as a person who might be exclud-

"More recently," said Mrs. Luccock, "I was invited by the WIDF to attend as an observer on Oct. 14 at the UN Assembly sittings. So far I am still waiting for my visa."

"If such unwarranted and undemocratic procedure is allowed at the UN, permitting the U.S.A. authorities to say who shall or who shall not attend the UN, then the UN becomes a farce. As a Canadian, it hurts me that our own Canadian government has done nothing to help me secure my right to attend the UN Assembly."

The two U. S. Women pledged support in the fight to remove the ban.

The U. S. delegates found the Canadian women busily engaged in activities for peace, civil rights and a decent living standard. "One of the main targets at the present time," said Mrs. Vukcevic, "is the Canadian governments move to draft 16-year-olds."

"The Canadian women feel the pinch as much as we do," said Mrs. Robinson. "The cost of living has been sky-rocketed by the armament drive. The women are now campaigning for larger family allowances and are petitioning Parliament on this question."

The Congress received greetings from numerous women's organizations throughout the world, including the All-China Women's Fed-

PEACE NOTEBOOK

The Bigwigs Ducked Reply on Cease-Fire

AS PROMISED, here are the results of the visit of Manhattan peace groups to the Republican and Democratic National Headquarters with "Cease-Fire Now" ballots.

One group of eight last Saturday went out and collected 229 "Yes" and 18 "No" votes in ONE-HOUR AND A HALF. They took this significant sampling of public opinion directly to the headquarters of the Republican Party.

There public relations director Mr. Call received the women politely but with obvious uneasiness and discomfort. (Who ever heard of just plain voters coming to the Republican Party with the voice of the people and asking where the GOP stood????). When asked directly, Mr. Call weakly admitted that he didn't really know Eisenhower's position on a cease-fire now in Korea. He was promptly told by the chairman of a large neighborhood peace group that no member of her group would work for a candidate whose position they didn't know on the most vital and immediate issue of all.

At Democratic national headquarters, the group was warmly welcomed by a Mr. Daly, who said he was always glad to hear from the people and that EVERYONE wanted peace.

However, when asked specifically about a cease-fire, he changed his tune. "But ladies," he cried, "we couldn't send those poor prisoners of war back to Communist North Korea if they didn't want to go."

The women then informed Mr. Daly that a cease-fire now with continuing negotiations would mean an end to the constant killing right now, with all prisoners staying right where they are for the time being while the issue is settled in peace and with no more of our boys dying every day.

The visits were very informative to the members of the peace group, who are composed of people with very political persuasions united in their desire for peace. They will report back to neighborhood meetings.

The way the visits threw both headquarters off balance also illustrated the fact that such visits never "go to waste," but can have an effect. Both headquarters promised to immediately AIRMAIL to Eisenhower and to Stevenson the personal letter which the group had written to each candidate, together with the peace ballots.

The mothers agreed that it was not necessary to challenge the third ticket in the field, the Progressive Party, since candidate Vincent Hallinan has publicly and explicitly made "Cease-Fire Now—Negotiate the Last Issue Later" the center of his campaign.

We're Thinking More About Korea...

THE WASHINGTON POST recently ran a sampling of a poll of leaders of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The question was "What do the women of your state consider the most important election issue?"

Among the answers: Mrs. Arthur Cron, GFWC director of junior clubs, San Diego, Cal.—"We're thinking more about Korea, particularly in San Diego, which is a port of embarkation. We see them leading the transports for Korea, day after day, so, of course, the women would be for any candidate who would offer a solution to this problem. They're weighing very carefully the statements made by both Eisenhower and Stevenson..."

Mrs. Thomas Crockett of Jackson, Miss.—"As women, they're all interested in Korea. I have a son of service age and, of course, I'm interested in keeping out of any more wars..."

Score at a Chi. Youth Dance—84 to 6

NINETY-THREE PERCENT! That's the way the youth of South Chicago, in the heart of the steel community, are voting for cease-fire now in Korea.

Typical was a polling at the South Chicago Community Center, 9185 Brandon Ave. on Friday night, Oct. 17, the night of a weekly dance sponsored by the Cobras S.A.C. Of the 90 young people polled, only 6 voted "No." The other 84 voted "Yes." The ballot, on "cease-fire now with all other questions to be settled after the killing stops," was prepared and distributed by the Steel City Young Peoples Council for Peace and Friendship.

The polling was done by a Negro and white group of four. It was their first experience with the ballot and they were uncertain of the reaction they would find. The results thrilled them, as did the militant statements made in signing by the youth, mostly sons and daughters of Mexican and Puerto Rican parents. Half the youth insisted on signing full names and addresses to their "Yes" votes. And the most forthright of all were the young women.

Some of the comments:
"Why sure, everyone wants this!"
"My boy friend is there. I want him back!"
"Wait, I want to make that X larger so everyone can see it."
"It's nothing but a rich man's war."

... never clearly explained

HERE IS ANOTHER typical letter to the press on Korea. This one, to the Pittsburgh Press:

... It makes my blood boil to think our boys are fighting for something that has never been clearly explained to the public. ... Maybe if a few of the creators who started this war would go to Korea and get a gun and pitch in, this war would soon be ended. That is, if they haven't lost all their sense of decency.

Spring Garden Avenue, "MRS. G. ERB."

IF YOU THINK "Peace Notebook" is helpful, the best way you can let its author and compiler know so is by putting some money for the Daily Worker fund drive into an envelope and addressing it to "Peace Notebook, PO Box 186, Cooper Station, N.Y.C." All such donations will be acknowledged right in this column.

West Virginia Miners Tell What The Wage-Price Squeeze Means

By ART SHIELDS

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Oct. 29.—"I got nothing in the world except my wife and my kids," a young Negro miner was telling me in the little mining town of Osage, W. Va.

We were standing on the railroad tracks on the village main street, where the coal gondolas used to rumble by before the strike.

"My wife and my kids!" the miner went on. "That's all any West Virginia miner has—his wife and his kids. That's why I'm striking—for my wife and my kids. And those kids just got to get milk if I want them to live."

The young miner and a group of friends had been talking of John L. Lewis' slogan of "Milk for the Babies," which has caught the imagination of every family in the coal mining towns.

That 40 cents a day that President Truman's Wage Stabilization Board denies the miners, is the

milk money that the miners' kids need, Lewis had said.

"You know why we have nothing except our wives and our kids?" the young Negro continued a few minutes later in a special club nearby. "No money, I mean. I'll tell you. It's because we're squeezed just like this." And he clasped the fingers of his two hands together like a pair of hinges, and then slowly squeezed the two palms together.

"We're squeezed just like this between our wages and our prices."

The young miner gets only two or three days a week in the pit. Some men are more lucky. But many are on part time since the giant coal loading machines swept many hundreds of miners off the job in this northern West Virginia area that is known as the "Scott's Run" field.

These two-or-three days' wages are spent in a company store that charges higher prices for bacon, beans and flour and coffee and

other necessities than private grocers. And more for the babies' milk as well.

An older Negro miner who has spent more than two decades in the "Pitt-Consol" mines spoke up next.

"Look how the company store is cutting down on our credit since the strike started," he said. And he showed me a company store credit slip that provided that the bearer must not receive more than \$2 of goods a day for his family. The man has four children.

We went back outside where the sun was sinking over the hills to the west. Some 50 or 60 miners were standing in knots close together. And a tall Negro miner of some 30 to 40 years stepped up to us and said:

"This contract we got from the coal operators for \$1.90 more a day doesn't mean anything if the government can change it. Collective bargaining doesn't mean anything then. But we're going to get what the operators promised."

'The Nation's Biggest Racket'

THE NATION'S BIGGEST RACKET, by Adam Lapin, New Century Publishers, New York, 15 pp., 5 cents.

The fact that three of the four major party candidates for the nation's highest offices felt compelled to publish their income tax returns is an amazing commentary on the morals of government.

It's as if the aspirants to the Presidency shouted to the nation, "See, I'm not a common crook!" And the nation, supposedly, should answer, "How wonderful!" That corruption permeates gov-

ernment has become almost an accepted commonplace. Yet, the roots and sources of this corruption are obscured. Adam Lapin's "The Nation's Biggest Racket" lays bare some of these roots, and hence is especially valuable at this time when the imminent election has focussed public attention on candidates and government practices.

Here is the galaxy of politicians who tried to make a "good thing" out of "anti-communism" and got caught with their hand in the public till. Here is the exposition of "anti-communism" as the racket that Hitler exploited to the full in

order to create his war machine and then let it roll over the corpses of individuals and nations.

Here, finally, is the light on the relation between "anti-communism" and the tremendous war production person that turns the Federal government into the biggest pork barrel of all time.

This pamphlet has the undeniable facts, and while the observant newspaper reader might have seen the individual facts before, their cumulative impact, and their systematic array gives them fuller meaning in relationship to the big issues of our day.

There is not much time before election day, but certainly this pamphlet should be gotten into the hands of voters to give them a deeper grasp of what the issue of "corruption" involves. Written in a crisp, popular style, it takes the "corruption" issue from that superficial plane where politicians of both parties would like to keep it, and traces its relationship to the fundamental issues of the day. In that sense, it is a most valuable document for the elections, and after.—AL RICHMOND.

Ted Tinsley Says

Who's Squeezing Whom?

"Russia," writes Raymond Daniell in the New York Times, "is squeezing Britain over grain supplies in obvious retaliation against the Battle Act, which is designed to limit East-West trade between the Soviet bloc and the recipients of United States aid."

The Anglo-Soviet trade agreement contains a clause permitting the Soviet Union to cut its shipments of grain whenever it can not receive in return something for which it has use. Washington's Battle Act keeps England from giving the Soviet Union rubber, tin, heavy equipment, machinery, and machine-tools in return for grain. However, there is nothing whatever in the Battle Act to prohibit England from paying its grain with Little Dandy Nailclips, Coca Cola, Chromeplated Hardboiled Egg Slicers, Automatic Toenail Painters, Silly Putty, or phosphorescent neckties which glow in the dark and read, "Will you kiss me, baby?"

It seems that the Soviet Union has decided that it would like to get paid for its grain in something that the Soviet economy could use. To me, this is not unreasonable, especially since Raymond Daniell himself remarks England would need permission from the Great Master in Washington before sending the Soviet Union anything use-

ful. Daniell admits that "it is unlikely that Washington would be willing to open the doors to East-West trade wide enough to do Britain much good."

After writing this, he ends his article with these words: "Therefore, it is probable that British agricultural expansion will have to be held up while the farmers subject to Left Wing propaganda that it is all the fault of the United States capitalist and imperialists."

Imagine that! Well, let's see. The Soviet Union is quite willing to trade, and only asks payment in terms that are worthwhile—an attitude any Free Enterpriser should understand. Therefore it's not the Soviet Union's fault. England, according to Daniell, would be accommodating, but England can't get permission from the Great Master in Washington. Therefore it's not England's fault. But Daniell says it's not the fault of the United States capitalists and imperialists.

Only one conclusion remains. It's all the fault of my Aunt Marian from Waukegan, Ill. I just know that if my Aunt Marian had married that plumber in Providence rather than my uncle, the Soviet Union never would have had to curtail its grain supplies to England.

Hines Hospital, Hines Ill., U.S.A.

I have seen the white cane
feeling the way—
a sightless boy
using a stick to see
down the halls
up the stairways
goes the stick
and the sightless boy.
I have heard the wounded cry
yet no tears come to their eyes—
a strange sound—
the cry of a wounded GI.

I asked a boy no more than twenty,
"How do you feel?
one question—that was all
until after five minutes past—
His first word was "No—do not ask?"
and then he said,

"KOREA—THE 20th CENTURY MURDER.

Did you ever see a mother
carrying her dead baby in her arms
running down a truck filled road
crying for help
in a tongue you never heard
while guns and tanks
and grenade-laden soldiers
rode by and whistled at her
as if calling a bird."

He stopped for a second
and from his sightless eyes
came a tear—
it rolled down his cheek
and into his mouth.
He pulled out his handkerchief
and dried his lip.

he continued,
"and the bombers
blasting
a farm house, cattle
and a barn—
it wasn't doing anybody
any harm,
but we were told
these Koreans were "Cooks"—
So we were sent to kill.

Books for Young People

THE TREASURE TROVE OF THE SUN. By M. Prishvin. Illustrated by Feodor Rojankovsky. Translated by Tatiana Balkoff-Browne. Ages 10-14. Viking. New York. \$2.75.

"The Treasure Trove of the Sun" won for its 79-year-old author the first prize in a children's literature competition conducted within the Soviet Union in 1945. It is a written tale, full of the lore and breath of the forests, about two Soviet youngsters, Anna, 12, and Peterkin, 10.

The brother and sister are war orphans, their father having fallen in the fight against the Nazis, and they are independently leading for themselves, though under the friendly and watchful eye of the people of their village.

The children go looking for cranberries in a bog which has a traditionally sinister reputation and they get lost. Eventually they find their berries, Peterkin also slaying the great gray wolf long the terror of the area.

The staunch Soviet youngsters are an endearing pair. The author presents with simplicity his moral. There is no mystery of nature which cannot be plumbed, no riches of nature which cannot be wrested from her by man. The mysterious bog, with its layers of peat formed by the sun, turns out to be "treasure trove" and, as the author concludes, "there are no devils in a swamp."

TREES: A Guide to Familiar American Trees, by Herbert S. Zim and Alexander C. Martin. Pictures by Dorothea and Sy Barlowe. Simon & Schuster. N. Y. Softbound, \$1. Cloth, \$1.50.

"Trees" is the fifth Golden Nature Guide. A pocket-size volume, it identifies 150 varieties of American trees, provides 180 color paintings of trees, detailing their leaves, twigs, flowers, seeds and buds. A handy book for anybody, young or old, who wants to learn to recognize the trees.

WATER FOR PEOPLE. By Sarah R. Riedman. Henry Schuman, N. Y. Ages 10-15. \$2.50.

"Water For People" is one of the publisher's "Man and His World" series for junior high and high school ages. The author clearly discusses and explains every aspect of the origin, uses, control and different forms of water, from the first cooling of the earth through the advance and retreat of the glaciers to the most modern methods of irrigation, water storage and purification. An interesting book.—R. F.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Expose . . .

MISTER X, a candidate for high office against Howdie Doodie, last night went on a national television hook-up with a speech entitled "Proving That the World Series Was Linked to Communism."

Mister X, it may be recalled, is the patriot who alone and unaided, and naming names, supplied the name of a moving picture written, produced, directed and acted by people FRIENDLY TO RUSSIA. The picture was Potemkin.

A partial transcript of last night's speech follows:

My Friends:

I hold in my hand a copy of the New York Times of Oct. 1, 1952, which refers on page 28 to a "World Series."

WORLD Series, my friends, WORLD series. Need I say more?

Now I hold in my hand another article which says that Billy Cox "made the hard ones look easy." This, as you will immediately recognize, is an insidious attempt to undermine the great American tradition of doing things the hard way!

When I heard, when I heard of this suspicious activity by Cox, I did some more investigation and found that he originally went to the Brooklyn team in a trade involving Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh, my friends, is in the National League CELLAR.

So much for Mr. Cox.

Let me now take you to a remote corner of the Bronx known as Yankee Stadium!

Before each game there music was played by one Guy Lombardo and his band. In my relentless quest for unearthing subversion, in this "WORLD" Series, I subpoenaed Lombardo and here is a verbatim record of what took place.

Mr. X: "Mr. Lombardo, do you know Hans Eisler?"

Mr. Lombardo: "Hans Eisler? Didn't the Yanks farm him out to Kansas City in July?"

Mr. X: "Oh, so you deny it, eh? Well, I have in my hand here a copy of the New York Times which said that before each game your band played a song in which occurred the words 'And the rockets' RED glare.' Now do you still deny knowing Hans Eisler?"

As you see, my friends, as you see, no smear campaign can get around these facts.

Now I hold in my hand a copy of the New York Times which says that in the middle of the fourth game of this WORLD series, one Mickey Mantle switched from being a righthanded hitter to a lefthanded hitter!

I wish I had the time to go on documenting these facts for you. Let me just mention the BALK by Billy Loes—you know who balks before the McCarran Committee, don't you? Or take, Bob Kuzava, called the relief ace of the Series. My good friends, you know that relief has been exposed time and again as communistic.

Yes, my friends, I want to tell you about a customer in the right field bleachers exercising his good old spirit of free enterprise about to catch a ball, and one Carl Furillo, yes, Carl Furillo, REACHING INTO THE SEATS TO GRAB IT AWAY FROM HIM. . . . Then there was a group of relatives of one of the Brooklyn substitutes shouting "We Want Holmes!" one of the most destructively subversive cries now undermining our country . . . there was a coach, one Bill Dickey, shouting to someone else to "get a piece of the ball." PIECE? YOU CAN'T FOOL ME BY SPELLING IT ANY OTHER WAY! THAT MAN WAS SHOUTING PEACE! OUT LOUD! PEACE! PEACE!

My friends, I now hold in my hands. . . .

(At this point Mr. X's time on the air elapsed).

THANKS TO "G and S" of Valley Stream for \$10 sent to the paper's fund drive. The money, he writes, "was raised at a small gathering and we hope to send in more very shortly . . . thanks to the paper for making this valiant fight on behalf of all humanity."

Also thanks to MG of Brooklyn for a bumper sum of \$20.

I hope the above "sports" column doesn't hold up the contributions though this space. You know it gets a little tough for sports columnists between baseball seasons. . . .

Bowen Chosen Seattle Negro Labor Delegate

SEATTLE, Oct. 29. — Paul Bowen, one of the Northwest's seven Smith act defendants and founding member of the Seattle Negro Labor Council, was elected a delegate here by the local group

to the National Negro Labor Council convention in Cleveland Nov. 21-23.

Also elected was Lester R. Catlett, local president and patrolman for the Seattle Branch of the Marine Cooks and Stewards union. The local also voted to write the national office asking Bowen to be given a place on the agenda to discuss the Smith Act.

N. J. Negro Labor Council Dents Jimcrow in Hiring

NEWARK, Oct. 29.—The Negro Labor Council, preparing for a large state-wide delegation to the second national convention of Negro Labor Councils in Cleveland Nov. 21 to 23, records a number of victories in its aggressive effort against discrimination in hiring policies and for upgrading of Negroes.

These results, at the Blue Cross and the Prince Range and Wilderstor stores in Newark, and continuing efforts at Johnson and Johnson in New Brunswick and Sears Roebuck in Trenton, came after consistent and militant activities of Negro and white workers, guided by the Council.

A PICKET LINE, headed by Arnold McGhie, council president, and Artie Gilmore, chairman of the action committee of the Essex Council, marched outside the Prince Range store while a delegation met with management in regard to the hiring of Negro salesmen. Recently the Council successfully pressed the company to employ Negroes in clerical and secretarial work. At the same time management had pledged to employ Negro salesmen. However, the Negro salesman they did hire was shifted to another job after only one day.

The company called the police to intimidate the pickets, but without success. The Council leaders had won the support of the AFL Retail Clerks Union and acceptance of the Council proposals. Confronted with this united demand, the company called off the cops and made commitments to seek out and hire Negro salesmen with the Council's cooperation.

THE THIRD WARD community was rooting for the pickets. One Negro woman said, "Thank God, my people are waking up!" Another wanted very much to join the line but had to take her baby home for feeding. A third woman, about to enter the store to buy a refrigerator, learned the reason for the pickets, then went in to tell management she would not make her purchase unless the store ended its discriminatory practices.

At the big Wilderstor appliance store management was never in whenever the Council phoned. But when a Council representative phoned to advise that a picket line would be the substitute for a face-to-face meeting, the owners suddenly were "in" and several conferences have taken place.

MORE THAN 200 questionnaires have been mailed to in-

dustrial plants and large stores in Essex County, requesting information on number of people employed, policy on hiring and upgrading, percentages of Negroes employed and whether there is any current hiring. Inquiries have been received from the Chamber of Commerce in both Newark and Orange as to the program and policy of the Negro Labor Council, for the advice of their business

clients.

Due to the Council's efforts, the Blue Cross, Newark health insurance organization, now employs 27 Negro women on its clerical staff. Until recently not one of its 340 employees was a Negro. The Essex County Council advises that Blue Cross is hiring beginners, particularly young women just out of secretarial school.

Harvester Co. Fires 250 More Workers at Runaway Twine Mill

CHICAGO.—In a further display of its callous, profits-first attitude to employees, International Harvester this week discharged another 250 workers at the McCormick Twine Mill as its runaway to the low-wage area of New Orleans continued.

The move was in outright violation of pious public statements made in August that the company would not effect further discharges before December, and reduces the production personnel from its original 865 to 170.

The 865 Twine workers, members of FE-UE Local 141, had a combined Harvester seniority of over 10,000 years. Refusal of the company to negotiate future jobs for displaced workers, whose seniority runs to 50 years, provoked widely publicized protest demonstrations at the Twine Mill in July and August.

GERALD FIELDE, director of the Farm Equipment -UE Harvester Conference Board, charged Harvester management with "taking advantage of the strike in the other IH plants to hasten Twine Mill layoffs."

"Jobs for the twine workers," Fielde said, "are a strike issue. The company refused to give consideration to their years of Harvester service, and it is the intention of our union to negotiate jobs in other Chicago IH plants for these men and women who have given their most productive years in Harvester."

"We especially charge the company and its president, John L. McCaffrey, with striking a calculated blow at the Negro people

of Chicago—for there simply are no comparable, upgraded jobs for the displaced Twine workers in Chicago industry."

Owing to the special situation affecting the Twine Mill, the workers have not been on strike with the other IH workers, Fielde said.

"If Harvester had not deliberately prolonged the strike by strike-breaking maneuvers, new jobs for these displaced workers could easily have been negotiated before this latest tragic layoffs," declared.

Hit Decision in Baltimore Case As Peril to U.S.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—The case of the six Baltimore Smith Act defendants presents Americans with a "constitutional crossroads," the Committee to Defeat the Smith Act declared here, in an analysis of Judge Parker's Appeals Court decision upholding the conviction.

"Unless the Baltimore decision is reversed by the Supreme Court," the committee points out, "it will furnish sanction for mass prosecution of Communists.... It means judicial approval for the outlawry of the Communist Party by prosecutions based solely on membership, and the banning of Marxist literature."

Mrs. Mary Roberts, chairman of the committee, stated: "The Parker decision is already being applied in the round-up of 18 men and women in Michigan, Missouri, California and Oregon. But it was challenged in the New York trial where Judge Dimock was forced to free two defendants because mere membership in the Communist Party is not proof of a criminal conspiracy."

Copies of the analysis may be obtained by writing to the Committee P. O. Box 2542, Arlington Station, Baltimore 15, Maryland.

Seattle Ship Cooks Protest Ward Frameup

A recent meeting of the Seattle branch of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards went on record urging the Justice Department to drop the charges against Roosevelt Ward, Jr., it is made known by the Committee to Defend Ward.

The J. Hod Wright Men's Club, at Washington Heights in New York passed a resolution to support the defense of Ward.

The committee urges all organizations, unions, church groups to send letters to the Justice Department urging they permit Ward to travel and drop all charges against him.

AN IMPROVED FILM SPECTACLE as MANHATTAN
The GRAND CONCERT
STANLEY and ULANOV

Auto Workers Grow Poor; Contract Adjustments Urgent

DETROIT.—The auto corporations, constantly squeezing more production out of the workers, are arrogantly refusing to consider union request for adjustments of the five-year contracts. The UAW negotiators have two "aces in the hole," however.

One is that in January a new price index will be adopted nationally and that the wages agreed to under the escalator clause of the five-year contracts are tied to the old price index. Thus, technically, the UAW will be in a strong position to assert its claim that the contract can no longer be binding.

Second—and most important—is the inability of auto workers to

make ends meet on the present wage scale (and certainly not on the present miserable pensions). As their financial status grows more desperate, the history of UAW rank and file is they will strengthen their top negotiators by mass, demonstrative action from below.

Every auto worker who is working on straight time, who is subjected to periodic layoffs and short work days, knows that it's getting tougher to get along even though his wages look better than they did before the Korean war. Here are the national statistics which prove why it's so tough.

From 1949 to the first half of 1952, straight-time money wages per hour of the average worker in manufacturing industries rose from \$1.37 to \$1.60. But the worker didn't get all of this amount. Taxes withheld in 1949 amounted to 10 cents an hour on the average; in 1952 taxes averaged 25 cents an hour.

Since 1949 the wage cut resulting from higher prices has come to 15 cents an hour. Thus he gets only \$1.20. In other words, he is getting 7 cents less an hour in real wages than in 1949.

The above estimate by the Union Research and Information Service is confirmed even by employer statistics. Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) told the Industrial Conference Board that the "net purchasing power" of the average worker fell by more than \$200 between 1945 and 1952. Herbert J. Miller, executive secretary of the Tax Foundation, wrote in the Wall Street Journal that individuals were 54 percent deeper in debt in 1951 than in 1939 and that the "net worth" of the average worker had fallen nearly 25 percent since 1944.

A national business magazine showed that although the average factory worker who earned \$3,000 a year early in 1950, before the Korean war, now makes \$3,500, the increase in taxes, food costs and other expenses reaches \$524, or \$24 more than the wage gain.

According to government figures, the average worker is going in the hole by about \$150 a year despite the increase in money wages.

700 Demand Freedom of Mrs. Hyndman

CHICAGO.—Seven hundred people attending a Festival of Nationalities sponsored by the Midwest Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born last Saturday night dispatched a protest to U. S. Attorney General James P. McGranery over the arrest and imprisonment without bail of Mrs. Katherine Hyndman of Cary, Ind.

Mrs. Hyndman, born in Yugoslavia and brought to the U. S. as a child of six in 1913, was first arrested in deportation proceedings in 1949, and released on bail. Despite the fact that hearings in her case have not been completed, she was rearrested on Oct. 7 and imprisoned without bail in the county jail at Crown Point, Ind.

A STATEMENT issued by the Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born condemning the government's action declared:

"Mrs. Hyndman, a U. S. resident for 39 years, has fought relentlessly to maintain and extend American democratic rights, and was highly commended by the Gary Community Chest and other civic groups for her efforts during World War II.

"Although she had in no way violated the conditions of bail and was available at all times to complete hearings in her case, she was returned into custody and denied bail," the statement continued, charging Ralph Holton, acting commissioner of immigration in Detroit, who issued the arrest order, with "jeopardizing the American right to bail, and constitutional liberties."

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AN EMERGENCY APPEAL TO OUR READERS

Dear Readers and Friends:

This is an emergency appeal, which makes it necessary that you act today.

When we made our plea for \$50,000 two weeks ago, we warned that we would need \$15,000 of it by Friday, Oct. 31.

Friday, Oct. 31, is now upon us and, as you see, we have just raised \$5,000. The response has been good in terms of past accomplishments. But it has not been enough in terms of what we must have.

Tomorrow, we must meet the printers' bills; tax bills and other pressing obligations which cannot be postponed. We need the \$10,000, and we can get it only from you. It is asking a great deal, but we have no choice.

We think there are 1,000 readers, devoted enough to the paper to make sure it continues to appear, who will put \$10 or more in an envelope today—even at much personal sacrifice—and mail it to us so we get it tomorrow. Please do not postpone your response to this urgent appeal. Do it immediately.

U.S. BATTLE CASUALTIES JUMP 1,278 TO TOTAL OF 123,395

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—American battle casualties in Korea jumped 1,278 last week to a new total of 123,395, the largest weekly increase in nearly a year, the Pentagon reported today.

The increase reflected furious fighting all along the line as fall weather made the terrain more favorable to ground operations. It also presumably included some of the casualties suffered at such places as Triangle Hill, north of Hmuhwa.

The increase was the largest jump in the Pentagon's weekly casualty reports since Nov. 9, 1951. At that time, however, casualties were running at about 2,500 a week. Until three weeks ago, weekly casualty figures had

been running at about 500 for several months.

The latest report includes casualties whose next of kin had been notified through last Friday. They do not include all casualties to that date since it requires at least a week to notify relatives.

The new overall total includes 21,471 dead, 89,268 wounded, 9,403 missing, 1,868 captured and 1,390 previously reported missing but since returned to service.

The dead include men who died of wounds and who were found dead after having been reported missing, as well as those killed in action. The Pentagon's reports do not include South Korean and other losses.

Harlemites Cheer Call by Mrs. Bass for Rights Crusade

Hundreds of Harlemites, massing last night in the cold before the Hotel Theresa, cheered Mrs. Charlotte Bass, the only vice-presidential candidate in this election to appear in Harlem. Mrs. Bass, running on the Progressive Party ticket, told the crowd, which kept growing as she spoke, that Nov. 4 was only the beginning of a great crusade for the people's rights.

Mrs. Bass' outdoor speech followed a reception earlier in the day at the hotel.

Details of the reception and the rally will appear tomorrow.

Vishinsky Asks UN Name Group to Make Korea Peace

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Andrei Vishinsky, Soviet foreign minister, today urged the General Assembly in effect to take the truce talks out of the hands of the Pentagon militarists and negotiate peace in Korea. He called on the Assembly to set up a mixed commission to settle the Korean question, and declared that the peace in Korea was the essential pre-condition for any serious consideration of the unification and rehabilitation of Korea.

Vishinsky submitted the following resolution:

"The General Assembly, having considered the report of the UN

Commission on Korea, consider it essential to establish a commission for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, with participation of the parties directly concerned and of other states, including states not participating in the war in Korea; to instruct this commission to take immediate measures for the settlement of the Korean

question in the spirit of the unification of Korea, implemented by Koreans themselves, under the supervision of the above-mentioned commission."

Vishinsky declared agreement had been reached on 62 of 63 agenda items in the truce talks and that the prisoner-of-war issue was

(Continued on Page 8)

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Union Square Rally Asks Truman to Save Rosenbergs

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Union Square rang yesterday with the cry, "The Rosenbergs Must Not Die!" The cry came from representatives of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths, and from unionists, Negro and white, who spoke at the "Appeal to the President" rally there in behalf

of executive clemency for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. It was echoed in the cheers of thousands of New Yorkers who crowded the 17 St. side of the Square to join in the fight to save the lives of the young Jewish-American couple framed as "spies" in America's version of the Dreyfus Case.

A crowd officially estimated at 7,500 underscored its intense determination to win life for the Rosenbergs, by remaining through a two-hour meeting despite the raw cold and late October winds which whipped the Square.

The crowd tendered an ovation to the venerable Rabbi Dr. Meyer Sharff, leading Orthodox rabbi of Brooklyn, as he left the speakers' platform, when chairman Joseph Brainin announced that Rabbi Sharff would appeal to President Truman in person for clemency for the Rosenbergs.

David Alman, executive secretary of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, sponsors of the rally, announced the initiation of a "Million Message" campaign to Truman urging that the Rosenbergs may live.

(Continued on Page 8)

FRANCE PAYS HIGH HONOR TO CHARLIE CHAPLIN ON VISIT

PARIS, Oct. 29.—France welcomed Charlie Chaplin today on his first visit in 21 years by making him an officer of its Legion of Honor—the highest distinction it can confer on a foreign private citizen in peacetime.

Thousands of fans were waiting to greet the comedian when he flew in from London.

The official decoration, and an announcement that President Vincent Auriol will greet Chaplin personally, were regarded especially as an implied rebuke to U. S. officials who have indicated that the British actor may not be allowed to reenter the U. S. when he returns from his present European tour.

Chaplin was visibly moved by the roar of cheers that greeted him and his wife, Oona, as they left the London plane. It was his fourth visit to Paris, and the third time he had been welcomed by cheering thousands.

The actor's new French distinction was a promotion rather than an original award. Premier Aristide Briand made Chaplin a chevalier of the Legion of Honor at an official luncheon during his last visit in 1931.

No similar official entertainment has been scheduled for him this time, but scores of public and private organizations have arranged reception in his honor, and Premier Antoine Pinay has announced that he will attend the Paris premiere of the latest Chaplin movie.

Auriol will see a private preview of the picture, "Limelight," at the presidential palace tonight.

The progressive newspaper Ce Soir today printed a picture on the front page of its first edition, published March 4, 1937, which bore a picture of Chaplin and a message

from him wishing the new paper success.

The actor visited Paris for the first time in 1910, when he was an unknown British music hall performer. On that occasion he had been hired to sit in the audience of the Folies Bergere and throw eggs and tomatoes at the cast as part of a stunt.

He returned in 1921, after his picture, "The Kid," had won him world fame. He was greeted at the railroad station by a huge crowd of enthusiastic fans on that occasion and again on his visit in 1931.

Gen. Nam Il Hits Attack on Koje POWs

North Korean Lt. Gen. Nam Il, denounced Wednesday as a "large scale massacre against our captured personnel" the killing of one Korean war prisoner and the wounding of 75 others at the Koje Island prison camp, according to press association dispatches from Tokyo.

Nam's protest against what he called a "barbarous and bloody war crime" was handed over to Gen. Mark Clark's liaison officers at Panmunjom soon after Clark's headquarters announced the Sunday incident.

Nam Il, the senior Korean-Chinese truce negotiator, said "this not only proves the bankruptcy of all your pretenses for retaining war prisoners but also shows that your side is determined to wreck the basis of the Korean armistice negotiations."

Bronx GOP Candidate Calls for Cease-Fire Now

John P. De Pasquale, GOP candidate for Municipal Court Judge in the First District, Bronx, yesterday urged an immediate cease-fire in Korea with discussion on the prisoner of war issue to be held later. In a statement from his headquarters, former Assemblyman De Pasquale said:

"It is the prevailing sentiment in my community that the present high cost of living is due to the Korean conflict. Prices and taxes have become prohibitive. Any wage increases are quickly offset

by high prices and higher taxes. It has become increasingly difficult for the average wage-earner to maintain a decent standard of living.

"Many mothers have expressed anxiety to me that their sons may be called upon next to make the supreme sacrifice. They are all good Americans. If our country were attacked (as it was at Pearl Harbor), they would give their sons gladly for the defense of our nation.

"The administration states that

the 'police action' in Korea is necessary for the security of the United States. If that is so, then it is certainly to our interest to stop the fighting before it spreads to our shores.

"I have seen the effects of this action on the community. The many needed improvements have been held up because materials were scarce. Health and well-being of our community have been affected. We need more houses, rents that everyone can afford, more hospitals, schools and play-

grounds. These measures are vital to our national security.

"Since the only unresolved problem in the present Korean negotiations is the prisoner-of-war issue let's stop the fighting and talk it over later. There is no problem or difference between men and nations that cannot be settled BY PEACEFUL MEANS.

"I feel that we should resume negotiations in a more peaceful atmosphere. These matters should be taken out of the hands of the military men and handled by civilians. Military men somehow

don't make good diplomats. With the fighting stopped, the negotiations are more apt to be successful.

"This is a matter which transcends partisan consideration. I call upon all my fellow candidates to join me in this resolve. I pledge to continue my personal efforts, if elected to help end this conflict.

"However, regardless of the election outcome, I shall work for this end. I am sure that the majority of the American people share my hopes and prayers for a peaceful settlement of this present conflict."

WHAT BROOKLYN PEOPLE THINK ABOUT SI GERSON'S RUNNING FOR CONGRESS

How do people react to the idea of a Communist running for Congress this year?

On some street corners in Brooklyn Saturday afternoon a group of young people found out. Youth for Gerson held a series of open-air meetings for Si Gerson—recently acquitted of Smith Act charges—now a candidate for Congress on the Peoples Rights ticket in Brooklyn's 13th C. D. The response was quiet, attentive

and not unsympathetic.

The young people first parked their red sound truck on the corner of Mermaid Ave. and West 27th St. in Coney Island. Their audience were Jewish and Negro working people: housewives laden with the week's shopping, strollers out for the fresh air. Many, starting to walk by uninterested, stopped in their paths drawn by the urgency of the words coming out of the loudspeakers.

ers, she said. Why couldn't they

The young wife of a soldier in Korea was telling the audience how it felt to come home from work every evening with the fear of finding a telegram saying her husband has been wounded or killed. What kind of life could she look forward to, she asked. This was the only war in history which had ever been fought over the issue of exchange of prisoners. (Continued on Page 4)

Canadian Parley Hails U.S. Women's Fight for Peace

Canadian women last week hailed the struggle of U.S. women for a cease-fire in Korea. Two U.S. women fraternal delegates to the third national convention of the Canadian Congress of Women received an enthusiastic welcome at the two-day sessions in Toronto.

The U. S. women were Mrs. Halois Moorhead Robinson, national executive secretary of the American Women for Peace, and Mrs. Agnes Vukcevic, director of the American Nationality Women.

Representing every Canadian women's organization engaged in political and civic affairs, the Congress convention was attended by 200 delegates, 44 observers and 38 corresponding delegates.

RESOLUTIONS

The Congress adopted a resolution calling for "an immediate cease-fire in Korea, leaving all undecided questions such as the repatriation of war prisoners to be discussed after the guns are silenced."

Declaring that "thousands of our dear ones have been lost in world conflicts" and "today more thousands . . . are in daily battle in Korea," the Congress adopted resolutions calling for a "ban on all weapons of mass destruction: atomic, chemical and bacteriological; reduction of armaments in all countries by an international agreement for gradual proportionate reduction of arms under strict international control; a Five-Power Pact of Peace so that differences can be resolved by peaceful negotiations; and participation by Canadian women in the great Congress of the Peoples for Peace to be held in Vienna in December.

"I was surprised and very pleased at the representation of Canadian nationalities," said Mrs. Vukcevic. "I had no idea there were women's organizations on a national scale among the Hungarians, Finnish people, Jewish people, Czechoslovaks, Russians, Ukrainians, Yugoslavs."

"Of course, the major national group, the French-Canadians, were well represented, and the Congress was conducted in the two languages."

Mrs. Robinson said she was impressed by the number of union representatives. "They also adopted a number of resolutions dealing with trade union issues, such as support to striking workers," she said. "They collected \$75 for one group of United Electrical strikers."

EQUAL PAY

"Another resolution called for a struggle for equal pay for equal work for women and urged the union movement to press for this principle in contracts. They urged also that the unions demand that the minimum wage for female workers be no lower than the minimum base wage."

Auxiliaries of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union submitted resolutions demanding the McCarran committee call off its attacks on union officials.

The women's resentment against Washington and U. S. reactionary influence in Canadian affairs was also expressed by Mrs. Rae Lu-

cock, national president of the Congress, in her keynote address at the Bathurst United Church.

"More and more," said Mrs. Lucock, "the ugly shadows of the Un-American Activities Committee are being brought across the border."

She recited her attempts to attend the UN Assembly as an accredited delegate of the Women's International Democratic Federation, to which the Canadian Congress is affiliated. She said she had been subjected to questioning by the U. S. Consulate for two hours, and when she returned was given "a printed form sheet, telling me that I was temporarily excluded as a person who might be excludable."

"More recently," said Mrs. Lucock, "I was invited by the WIDF to attend as an observer on Oct. 14 at the UN Assembly sittings. So far I am still waiting for my visa."

"If such unwarranted and undemocratic procedure is allowed at the UN, permitting the U.S.A. authorities to say who shall or who shall not attend the UN, then the UN becomes a farce. As a Canadian, it hurts me that our own Canadian government has done nothing to help me secure my right to attend the UN Assembly."

The two U. S. Women pledged support in the fight to remove the ban.

The U. S. delegates found the Canadian women busily engaged in activities for peace, civil rights and a decent living standard. "One of the main targets at the present time," said Mrs. Vukcevic, "is the Canadian governments move to draft 16-year-olds."

"The Canadian women feel the pinch as much as we do," said Mrs. Robinson. "The cost of living has been sky-rocketed by the armament drive. The women are now campaigning for larger family allowances and are petitioning Parliament on this question."

The Congress received greetings from numerous women's organizations throughout the world, including the All-China Women's Federation.

West Virginia Miners Tell What The Wage-Price Squeeze Means

By ART SHIELDS

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Oct. 29.—"I got nothing in the world except my wife and my kids," a young Negro miner was telling me in the little mining town of Osage, W. Va.

We were standing on the railroad tracks on the village main street, where the coal gondolas used to rumble by before the strike.

"My wife and my kids!" the miner went on. "That's all any West Virginia miner has—his wife and his kids. That's why I'm striking—for my wife and my kids. And those kids just got to get milk if I want them to live."

The young miner and a group of friends had been talking of John L. Lewis' slogan of "Milk for the Babies," which has caught the imagination of every family in the coal mining towns.

That 40 cents a day that President Truman's Wage Stabilization Board denies the miners, is the beans and flour and coffee and

milk money that the miners' kids need, Lewis had said.

"You know why we have nothing except our wives and our kids?" the young Negro continued a few minutes later in a special club nearby. "No money, I mean. I'll tell you. It's because we're squeezed just like this." And he clasped the fingers of his two hands together like a pair of hinges, and then slowly squeezed the two palms together.

"We're squeezed just like this between our wages and our prices."

The young miner gets only two or three days a week in the pit. Some men are more lucky. But many are on part time since the giant coal loading machines swept many hundreds of miners off the job in this northern West Virginia area that is known as the "Scott's Run" field.

These two-or-three days' wages are spent in a company store that charges higher prices for bacon, beans and flour and coffee and

other necessities than private grocers. And more for the babies' milk as well.

An older Negro miner who has spent more than two decades in the "Pitt-Consol" mines spoke up next.

"Look how the company store is cutting down on our credit since the strike started," he said. And he showed me a company store credit slip that provided that the bearer must not receive more than \$2.00 of goods a day for his family. The man has four children.

We went back outside where the sun was sinking over the hills to the west. Some 50 or 60 miners were standing in knots close together. And a tall Negro miner of some 30 to 42 years stepped up to us and said:

"This contract we got from the coal operators for \$1.90 more a day doesn't mean anything if the government can change it. Collective bargaining doesn't mean anything then. But we're going to get what the operators promised."

PEACE NOTEBOOK:

The Bigwigs Ducked Reply on Cease-Fire

AS PROMISED, here are the results of the visit of Manhattan peace groups to the Republican and Democratic National Headquarters with "Cease-Fire Now" ballots.

One group of eight last Saturday went out and collected 229 "Yes" and 18 "No" votes in ONE HOUR AND A HALF. They took this significant sampling of public opinion directly to the headquarters of the Republican Party.

These public relations director Mr. Call received the women politely but with obvious uneasiness and discomfort. (Who ever heard of just plain voters coming to the Republican Party with the voice of the people and asking where the GOP stood????!!). When asked directly, Mr. Call weakly admitted that he didn't really know Eisenhower's position on a cease-fire now in Korea. He was promptly told by the chairman of a large neighborhood peace group that no member of her group would work for a candidate whose position they didn't know on the most vital and immediate issue of all.

At Democratic national headquarters, the group was warmly welcomed by a Mr. Daly, who said he was always glad to hear from the people and that EVERYONE wanted peace.

However, when asked specifically about a cease-fire, he changed his tune. "But ladies," he cried, "we couldn't send those poor prisoners of war back to Communist North Korea if they didn't want to go."

The women then informed Mr. Daly that a cease-fire now with continuing negotiations would mean an end to the constant killing right now, with all prisoners staying right where they are for the time being while the issue is settled in peace and with no more of our boys dying every day.

The visits were very informative to the members of the peace group, who are composed of people with very political persuasions united in their desire for peace. They will report back to neighborhood meetings.

The way the visits threw both headquarters off balance also illustrated the fact that such visits never "go to waste," but can have an effect. Both headquarters promised to immediately AIRMAIL to Eisenhower and to Stevenson the personal letter which the group had written to each candidate, together with the peace ballots.

The mothers agreed that it was not necessary to challenge the third ticket in the field, the Progressive Party, since candidate Vincent Hallinan has publicly and explicitly made "Cease-Fire Now—Negotiate the Last Issue Later" the center of his campaign.

'We're Thinking More About Korea . . .'

THE WASHINGTON POST recently ran a sampling of a poll of leaders of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The question was "What do the women of your state consider the most important election issue?"

Among the answers: Mrs. Arthur Cron, CFWC director of junior clubs, San Diego, Cal.—"We're thinking more about Korea, particularly in San Diego, which is a port of embarkation. We see them loading the transports for Korea, day after day, so, of course, the women would be for any candidate who would offer a solution to this problem. They're weighing very carefully the statements made by both Eisenhower and Stevenson. . . ."

Mrs. Thomas Crockett of Jackson, Miss.—"As women, they're all interested in Korea. I have a son of service age and, of course, I'm interested in keeping out of any more wars. . . ."

Score at a Chi. Youth Dance—84 to 6

NINETY-THREE PERCENT! That's the way the youth of south Chicago, in the heart of the steel community, are voting for cease-fire now in Korea.

Typical was a polling at the South Chicago Community Center, 9135 Brandon Ave. on Friday night, Oct. 17, the night of a weekly dance sponsored by the Cobras S.A.C. Of the 90 young people polled, only 6 voted "No." The other 84 voted "Yes." The ballot, on "cease-fire now with all other questions to be settled after the killing stops," was prepared and distributed by the Steel City Young Peoples Council for Peace and Friendship.

The polling was done by a Negro and white group of four. It was their first experience with the ballot and they were uncertain of the reaction they would find. The results thrilled them, as did the militant statements made in signing by the youth, mostly sons and daughters of Mexican and Puerto Rican parents. Half the youth insisted on signing full names and addresses to their "Yes" votes. And the most forthright of all were the young women.

Some of the comments:

"Why sure, everyone wants this!"

"My boy friend is there. I want him back!"

"Wait, I want to make that X larger so everyone can see it."

"It's nothing but a rich man's war."

... never clearly explained

HERE IS ANOTHER typical letter to the press on Korea. This one, to the Pittsburgh Press:

"... It makes my blood boil to think our boys are fighting for something that has never been clearly explained to the public. . . ."

"Maybe if a few of the creatures who started this war would go to Korea and get a gun and pitch in, this war would soon be ended. That is, if they haven't lost all their sense of decency."

"MRS. G. ERB."

Spring Garden Avenue.

IF YOU THINK "Peace Notebook" is helpful, the best way you can let its author and compiler know so is by putting some money for the Daily Worker fund drive into an envelope and addressing it to "Peace Notebook, PO Box 136, Cooper Station, N.Y.C." All such donations will be acknowledged right in this column.

Big French Newspaper Demands Washington Halt Nazi Rearmament

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The mass-circulation conservative newspaper "Aurore" today demanded that the U. S. government stop the rearmament of West Germany.

The newspaper expressed fears that German militarism might drag Western Europe into a war against the Soviet Union by way of the North Atlantic Pact Army Washington is trying to force West Europe to accept.

The Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly demanded today the government ask West Germany to prevent further anti-allied statements by former Nazi generals.

The commission said France and other allied powers should protest energetically against the speech of former paratroop Gen. Hermann Ramecke who told Nazi war veterans the allies and not the Nazis are the real criminals.

French anger also was directed against a statement by former Field Marshal Albert Kesselring last week. He said Germany should not rearm until all war criminals are released from allied jails.

The Ramecke speech caused a furore in the French press and in French political circles which charged the statement indicated the West German government plans to use the European army treaty merely as a means of dominating the continent.

GOV'T MOVES TO CANCEL JOHN STEUBEN CITIZENSHIP

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The Department of Justice has moved in Federal Court here to denaturalize John Steuben, editor of the progressive trade union magazine March of Labor.

Steuben who enlisted in the Army during World War II and served overseas, was naturalized at Camp Fannin, Tex., in 1943.

Among the grounds given by U.S. Attorney Otto Kerner, Jr., in his denaturalization petition to the court, was conviction of Steuben for activities growing out of his leadership in the 1937 "Little Steel" strike in Youngstown, when he was an organizer for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, which later became the CIO's steel union. That conviction, drawing a \$300 fine for some alleged property destruction to a railroad running into a struck steel mill, was cited as evidence that Steuben was "not a person of good moral character" worthy of U. S. citizenship.

The petition further charges that Steuben has been a member of the Communist Party and therefore was barred from citizenship under the 1940 law that bars persons "teaching disbelief in or opposition of organized government."

Steuben declared here that this action was a "clear-cut case of anti-union persecution."

"The charges arising out of the steel strike create a danger not only for myself but for organized labor as a whole," he said. "There are thousands of union officers of all levels who are naturalized Americans. In the course of their official duties they must from time to time lead strikes."

"Often court cases arise out of strike situations. If these cases can be used years later to deprive such union officers of citizenship, then unions and their leaders are subjected to a new and vicious kind of intimidation."

Steuben also called attention to his long record as a union organizer, not only for the CIO but also,

more recently, as secretary-treasurer of the New York Hotel Front Service Employees Union, of the AFL's Building Service Employees International Union.

Steuben further pointed out that the magazine, March of Labor, is a "strictly trade union magazine" and branded as lies allegations by Kerner that it is "an attempt to disrupt organized labor."

"March of Labor has only one purpose, and that is to build and strengthen the trade union movement," said Steuben. He pointed to the constructive program it advocates, and its position for peace. He said the magazine, supported by many progressive-led unions, will continue its fight despite the blow aimed against it.

"My family and I came to this country in 1923," said Steuben, who was born in old Russia. "I was 16-years-old at that time. My wife and children were born and raised here. My entire mature life has been devoted to building our labor movement. Of this I am proud."

"I cherish my American citizenship, which I obtained while serving in the U. S. Army, and I intend to fight to retain it. I know that the fight will have the support of thousands of trade unionists and other Americans who value freedom of the press and a free labor movement."

Call Hearing Nov. 15 on Job Bias in Hotels

The Greater New York Negro Labor Council, as part of its program to win 10,000 new jobs for Negro workers, has issued a call to an open hearing on job discrimination in the downtown New York City hotels, to be held Nov. 15 in the Hotel Theresa, 125 St. and Seventh Ave.

The hearing had originally been scheduled for this Saturday.

80 Notables Protest Widening Attacks by Gov't on Foreign-Born

Eighty prominent Americans, in a statement to the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization have charged that "freedom of thought, speech and association are being denied to all foreign born in this country," as a result of the current anti-foreign born policies, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The Walter-McCarran Act, the statement declared, adds new restrictions aimed at the foreign-born "Non-citizens and naturalized citizens," it pointed out, "are robbed of constitutional guarantees by this new law. Non-citizens can be arrested for deportation at the merest suspicion by any agent so designated by the Attorney General. They can be held without bail indefinitely."

"A host of new crimes have been created against naturalized citizens, making it possible for citizenship to be taken away at any time. Two classes of citizenship are instituted—one for the native born and one for the naturalized citizen."

Signers of the statement are:

xxfil
Rabbi Michael Alper, New York, N. Y.; Elmer A. Benson, Appleton, Minn.; Dr. Russell Becker, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Prof. Dirk Bodde, Philadelphia; Prof. G. Murray Branch, Atlanta; Dr. Dorothy Brewster, New York; Prof. Emily C. Brown, Foughkeeps; Rev. Raymond Calkins, Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. Frank D. Campbell, Del Rosa, Calif.; Rev. Howard R. Carey, Alameda, Calif.; Dr. A. J. Carlson, Chicago; Prof. Florence Conway, Wellesley; Prof. Philip W. L. Cox, Yonkers; Rev. Dr. Abraham Cronbach, Cincinnati; Prof. Ephraim Gross, New York; Rev. John W. Darr, Middletown, Conn.; The Very Rev. John W. Day, To-

lson; and Prof. William Wells Denton, Tucson.
Also Dr. Katherine Dodd, Little Rock; Prof. Arnold Druden, Swarthmore, Pa.; Dr. Guido Ferrando, Ojai, Calif.; Rev. George A. Fisher, Raleigh, N. C.; Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Philadelphia; Prof. Royal France, New York; Clemens J. France, Providence; Ben Gold, New York; Dr. Marcus I. Goldman, Alexandria, Va.; John T. Goluck, Fort Wayne; Rabbi Robert E. Goldberg, Hamden, Conn.; Rev. L. A. Green, Chicago; Dr. Ralph H. Gundlach, New York; Robert Grunhury, New York; Rev. Albert J. Hallington, Danbury; Daniel Hammett, New York; William Harrison, Boston; Prof. Robert J. Harigurst, Chicago; Prof. A. Ernest Hayden, Chicago; Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit; and Rev. Chester E. Hodgson, Orono Park.
Also Rev. Prof. Fleming James, Jr., North Haven; Francis F. Kane, Pease Dale, N. H.; Robert W. Kenny, Los Angeles; Dr. John A. Kingsbury, Shady, N. Y.; Prof. Paul Kikowitch, Stanford, Calif.; Prof. I. M. Kolchoff, Minneapolis; Dr. Walter Landauer, Storrs, Conn.; Rev. Carl J. Landis, Deer Creek, Ohio; Dr. Paul H. Lavietes, New Haven; Samuel M. Lindsay, Washington; Prof. Oliver S. Loud, Yellow

Springs, O.; Rev. Bernard M. Loomer, Chicago; Rev. Edward G. Menden, Washington, Pa.; Rev. John A. Maynard, New York; Mrs. Mary E. McDowell, Brooklyn; St. Rev. Walter Mitchell, Rancho Santa Fe, Calif.; Stanley Moffatt, South Gate, Calif.; St. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Salt Lake City; Scott Nearing, Cape Boeler, Me.; Prof. Caspare Mioroli, New York; Prof. Constantine Panassio, Los Angeles and Rev. Edward L. Post, Sacramento.
Also Bertha Haven Putnam, South Hadley, Mass.; Willard B. Ransom, Indianapolis; Dr. Bertha C. Ransome, Woodstock, Mass.; Earl Robinson, Brooklyn; Prof. Robert A. Rosenbaum, Portland, Ore.; Alexander Saxton, Sausalito, Calif.; Prof. Philip L. Schank, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Dr. Paul Scherer, New York; Prof. Vids D. Soudeder, Wellesley, Mass.; Dr. Lalla Skinner, Chicago; Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Wellesley, Mass.; Prof. Ellen B. Talbot, Spartanburg, S. C.; Dr. Alva N. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.; Eddie Taugen, San Francisco; Prof. Larry Waterman, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Prof. F. W. Weymouth, Los Angeles; Prof. Roland Emerson Wolf, Cleveland Heights, O., and Rev. Edm Wright, Boston.

BEN DAVIS FILM TO BE SHOWN TONIGHT ON HARLEM STREETS

The campaign movie depicting the activities of Benjamin J. Davis as a City Councilman will be shown tonight (Thursday) in three more Harlem open air meetings as part of the effort to elect Davis to the State Assembly.

Davis, one of the first victims of the Smith Act "conspiracy" frameups, is serving a five-year sentence in the Terre Haute, Ind., federal prison. He is running for the assembly on the Freedom Party.

The movie apparatus is mounted on a large truck, the back of which is used as a screen. There will be a continuous showing of the 15-minute short at the following times and places tonight:

From 5:30 to 6:45 at 126 St. and Seventh Ave.

From 7:15 to 8:30 at 118 St. and Eighth Ave.

From 8:35 to 10 at 121 St. and Eighth Ave.

Miss Flynn Rips FBI Stoolies' 'Tale About a Representative of Stalin'

By Harry Raymond

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, testifying for the 15th day, at the Foley Square Smith Act trial, yesterday demolished the tall tale of an FBI informer about a Missouri Communist chairman telling a Communist Party school meeting that a "representative of Stalin" attended a Communist Party National Committee meeting in the fall of 1946.

Miss Flynn testified there were two National Committee meetings held in 1946 and that she attended both of them.

"Did a personal representative of Stalin attend any National Committee meeting in 1946?" defense attorney Mary Kaufman asked her.

"No such person attended any National Committee meeting during the entire period I was a member of the National Committee," Miss Flynn replied.

She said she never met or saw a "personal representative of Stalin" in this country.

Mrs. Kaufman recalled the FBI informer, Thomas Younglove had testified that Missouri Party chairman Ralph Shaw said this mythical "representative of Stalin" told the National Committee "was may come at any time" and the Party must be ready to "go underground" and prepare to "sabotage the war effort."

"No one said any such thing at either of those two meetings," Miss Flynn told the jury.

Q. Did you hear anyone say that any other National Committee meeting?

A. No one anywhere said any such thing.

Miss Flynn told the jury the Communist Party opposed sabotage as "anarchistic and individualistic."

"My understanding is that the Communist Party in 1946 was of the opinion that only some small monopoly groups in the country said war was imminent," she declared. "It was the party's belief that war was not inevitable, that it could be avoided, it could be stopped."

She identified a Sept. 25, 1946, copy of the Daily Worker, which carried the story of an interview with Joseph Stalin by Alexander Werth, London newspaperman. This story, read to the jury quoted Stalin as saying only "military and political adventures" were looking for a new war and that the Soviet Union was looking forward to a "long peace."

The article quoted Stalin as saying:

"I do not believe in the danger of a new war."

The article further quoted Stalin as terming the charge that Communist Parties in capitalist countries get orders from Moscow "an absurdity borrowed from the bankrupt record of Hitler and Goebbels."

Miss Flynn then proceeded to

REP. MULTER BARS GERSON FROM B'NAI BRITH FORUM

Rep. Abraham J. Multer, Brooklyn Democratic wheel horse opposing Simon W. Gerson, barred Gerson from a B'nai Brith forum in fear of debating the issues of the Korean war, it was charged last night.

Gerson, candidate of the People's Rights Party in Multer's 13 C.D., declared that Multer pressured leaders of the Mapleton Lodge of the B'nai Brith in denying him the floor at an all-party political forum. The forum was held at the Jewish Community House, 79 St. and Bay Parkway.

Gerson, who was also legislative chairman of the New York Communist Party, charged that Multer feared "to defend in open debate the pro-war record of the Admin-

(Continued on Page 4)

(Continued on Page 6)

This is the way that Brooklynites in the 13th CD will see the name of Simon W. Gerson on Row H, as People's Rights Party candidate for Congress, when they enter the voting booth next Tuesday.

VOTE FIRST for
SIMON W. GERSON
on ROW H

THE ONLY PLACE
you can vote for
SIMON W. GERSON
is on ROW H



Letters from Readers

Oct. 24, 1952.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Dear Sir: We have come from a session of the trial of 13 Communist leaders now going on in Federal Court in New York. Here, quietly, and with a minimum of publicity, issues of vital concern to all Americans are being decided.

We educators, scientists and writers, whose work consists in the communication of ideas, find it especially revealing to visit a courtroom where the only question is alleged "conspiracy" to teach and to advocate certain theoretical ideas. It seems almost incredible that, in 1952, the august machinery of the Federal Government should be engaged in trying to validate in court the absurd proposition that the vast and comprehensive science of Marxism-Leninism constitutes nothing more than a cheap formula to be used by back-room plotters for the violent overthrow of our government.

The sober and thoughtful mien of the judge, the jury, the contesting attorneys—the machinery of "justice"—all seems farcical and hollow before the monstrous fact that the men and women in the dock—cultural leaders, writers, educators, labor leaders, political leaders, all of them long prominent in public life—are here being prosecuted solely on the basis of their ideas—what they believe, teach, and advocate to be the truth. In this connection, we could not help being impressed, as educators and writers, with the array of Marxist books piled on attorneys' desks. Here, indeed, are "Books on Trial."

We were fortunate in being present at a high point in the testimony of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. Through direct testimony and current documents she presented powerful evidence concerning what Communists really advocate and do. Instead of conspiring secretly, they publicize their views and program in nationwide advertisements in leading newspapers read by millions. Instead of plotting to overthrow the government by force and violence, they exhort the public and their members to defend our democratic institutions, to seek change by majority vote, to oppose force and violence. Instead of being agents of a foreign power, their movement has developed here during a century of American history, and makes its own decisions. The witness, Miss Flynn, demonstrates in her person the absurdity of the "Soviet agent" charge. She is one of the grand veterans of the socialist and labor movement in this country, starting on her course long before the Soviet Union existed.

We are indebted to the Committee to Defend V. J. Jerome for inviting us to attend the trial this day. Here all can come and judge for themselves whether the defendants are guilty as charged—or whether in fact the Government is guilty of subverting our constitution by prosecuting the Bill of Rights—freedom of speech, assembly, and petition, in the present trial at Foley Square.

Dr. Howard Selsam
Dr. Francine Bradley
Miss Ethel Brook
Victor Perle
Morris Schappes
Dr. Harry K. Wells
Denny A. Williams

British Financial Paper Tells How USSR's Economy Grows

By Labor Research Association No. II

AS THE ECONOMIST notes, the greatest stress in the plan is on the continued rapid development of heavy industry, already running at 270 percent of the 1940 level. It says:

"On the whole as one would expect, the Soviet planners are intent on maintaining the terrific rhythm of development in heavy industry."

Unlike the self-blinkered organs in this country, The Economist knows from experience that Soviet plans are realistic: "Heavy industry should reach its targets whatever happens, and may well reach them ahead of schedule."

Furthermore, The Economist concedes that the long-time goals (50 million tons of pig iron, 60 millions of steel, 60 million tons of oil, 500 million tons of coal per year) will be achieved by 1960—"just on time"—except that for oil which will be reached five years earlier.

Anti-Sovieters in this country gloat over the fact that per capita production in the USSR is still far below that in the U. S. These "experts" always forget to mention that if Soviet production per capita is now one-third or one-fourth of that in the U. S., it was perhaps one-fifteenth at the start of the five-year plans 25 years ago.

They also "forget" the terrible damage done to the Soviet Union by the invaders in World War II, while U. S. industry was expanding on war orders.

THE ECONOMIST is more appreciative. Concerning the

long-term 1960 goals, it admits that "but for the ravages wrought by the Germans, they might well have been nearing completion now. The war was a terrible setback and even with the greatest exertions the pre-war level was recovered only towards the end of 1948. This has also spoilt, or at least postponed, the great Soviet dream of 'overtaking the advanced capitalist countries' in economic strength, that is in per capita output."

But per capita output is not everything. In absolute production, by 1960, the USSR will exceed the combined current production of the United Kingdom, France and Germany in most of the basic industrial items. As The Economist admits, "such a supremacy on the economic front in Europe was unbelievable not so long ago."

The British editors are skeptical about only one major aspect of the new plan, agriculture, which in the new plan was assigned targets "comparable in magnitude to those usually set for basic industry."

They expect a substantial increase in Soviet agriculture, with the amalgamation of collective farms into more efficient larger units, the increased mechanization of agriculture, the 50,000 qualified agronomists, reforestation, building of reservoirs and ponds, and above all, with the "irrigation side of the so-called 'Great Projects.'"

But they find the targets "rather optimistic." They cannot visualize the full application of

socialist planning to agriculture, which is now a practical possibility, just as bourgeois commentators generally could not visualize the huge increases in industrial production attainable through socialist planning when the Five-Year plans were first begun.

Perhaps The Economist will become less skeptical on reading the report of Georgi Malenkov on recent progress in Soviet agriculture, particularly the 48 percent rise in wheat production over 1940 reached by 1952, following the amalgamation of collective farms, and the many-time increases in production of technical and fodder crops, to the point where industrial crops already account for 40 percent of the total value of marketable field crops.

WHEN A JOURNAL like the Economist makes a cautiously positive evaluation of Soviet planning, it is not without a purpose. It suits the book of British policy at present to recognize, however conditionally, that the Soviet Union is devoting its energies to peaceful construction.

Of course, the British foreign office and the editors of The Economist knew this all along. But the pressure of the Pentagon-dominated war preparations are putting the British rulers under too much strain. The main argument used by Churchill and Eden to try to ease this strain, to reduce war spending, is that the USSR is not going to start a war, that the danger of a world war has receded.

Beria Report Shows Great Growth of Nations in USSR

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR

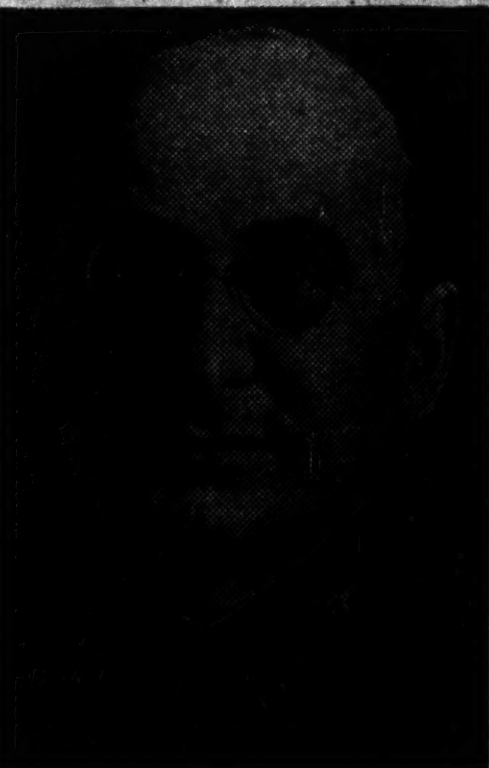
THE MORE than 60 nations, nationalities and peoples of the Soviet Union were more united than ever on the occasion of the 19th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. No amount of talk and propaganda about equal rights could have brought about such unity. Solid achievements have produced it and they were well documented, especially in the speech by Lavrenti Beria to the congress.

"Today we no longer have any backward peoples," Beria said. Then he proceeded to compare the formerly backward colonial peoples of Soviet central Asia with the countries of the middle and far east which are bastions of Acheson's "free world."

The five Soviet central Asian republics of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Turkmenistan, and Tajikistan have a combined population of around 17,000,000. Beria contrasted the electrification of these five republics with that of Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Egypt, Iraq, Syria and Afghanistan.

Those seven countries have a combined population of 150,000,000, but the five Soviet Asian republics three times as much electricity as the seven capitalist controlled lands.

NOR DID BERIA confine his comparisons merely to undeveloped countries in the western sphere. He stacked up the Soviet republic against advanced countries like France and other west European states. There are now 121,000 tractors and 23,000 harvester combines working on the fields of the Soviet central Asian republics. In Uzbekistan, for example, there are 14 tractors for every 2,400 acres of cultivated land. For France the figure is seven tractors on the same area and in Italy it's four.



BERIA

In health services and education the once backward Soviet lands have similarly surpassed not only the colonial world but the colonial powers themselves.

At present Uzbekistan has one doctor for every 895 persons. This compares with France which has one doctor for every 1,000, or Holland—one for every 1,160. The percentage of doctors in the Caucasian republics is even higher than Uzbekistan's, and for that matter is higher than in the U. S.

Take education. The central Asian republics were illiterate before the revolution. Now they have complete literacy. And as far as higher education is concerned they have a larger proportion of college students than

Sweden, Denmark, France or Italy.

OF COURSE the language in the Soviet republic schools is the native tongue. As a matter of fact 48 nationalities got a written language for the first time under Soviet power.

Like many other congress speakers, Beria challenged the United States. Not to war or competition in arms. But he contrasted the socialist policy of racial and national equality with the situation in the U. S. For the worst examples of racial and national discrimination Beria singled out the U. S. A. and the Union of South Africa.

The Soviet Union would never have had the strength to defeat the fascists or to rebuild its country were it not for the unity of its equal nations. Another way the Soviet Union has for building up "situations of strength" is through the Leninist-Stalinist principle of racial and national equality.

In discussing the national question, Beria of course took up the special part which the Russian people have played in this regard. Both in the revolution of 1917 and in the war against fascism the Russian working people were the leading force among all the peoples of the Soviet Union. Having long ago routed the ideology of great-power chauvinism, today the Russian Bolsheviks are honored for their immeasurable contribution to the fight for racial and national equality.

What People

(Continued from Page 2)

stop the shooting now and settle that later?

An elderly woman in back of the crowd nodded sympathetically. "She's a good speaker," she said to her companion.

"Sure she's a good speaker," said the other woman. "Her heart's in it."

"It's stubbornness, pure stubbornness," continued the second woman growing excited. "They're their prisoners, not ours. Why don't we let them go? Is it better to keep killing and killing?"

Someone hushed her because he wanted to hear the next speaker.

HE IS IN 1A

This was a young worker, just out of school. He too asked about the future. He couldn't get a job, he said, because he was 1A. Nobody wanted to bother to train him if he was going into the Army. And for his Negro friends it was 10 times as bad.

He spoke of his friends in school who were fighting the inquisition of the teachers. Why were the fired teachers always those who had worked for the most democratic ideas, he asked.

Then he told of the Florida educator who had said this generation must be trained to be killers.

"That's why we're speaking on street corners on a sunny afternoon when we'd like to be playing football," he said. "We want to be human beings, not killers. We want to live normal peaceful lives. We are asking you to help us by voting for Si Gerson and Hallinan and Mrs. Bass."

An elderly man in a skull cap nodded vigorously as he went on to appeal to them to save the Rosenbergs. From among the older people came an undercurrent of comment in Yiddish as speaker after speaker pointed out that Krupp and Kesselring went free while the Rosenbergs were to die.

A young man with his hands in his pockets turned to a Negro woman who had been listening attentively throughout. "Ah, it's all the Daily Worker line," he scoffed.

The woman turned to him slowly.

"You don't think what they're saying is right?" she asked.

He began to tell her impatiently how Communists used issues to fool people. How they use people like her.

She was quiet, but firm. She began to tell him about her trip to South Carolina. About how she felt about being pushed off the street when a white person wanted to walk by. And it wasn't only in the South, she said. There were plenty of people just as bad in the North. Nobody was fooling her, she said.

The young man shrugged his shoulders and walked off.

The Negro woman left too, but was back in a few minutes with a large bag of groceries. Clutching the heavy bundle before her, she took up her old position on the sidewalk and waited with the others till the end of the meeting.

Then, like the mothers with the baby carriages, the old people sitting in the sun, she folded her Gerson leaflet carefully before she walked away.

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THE N.Y. ELECTION CROWDS

SINCE NEW YORK is such a crucial state, Eisenhower and Stevenson turned their attention to it yesterday with their big final guns.

And what are they promising in their final bid for votes? Eisenhower—tipped off by his advisers, who have been taking private polls—is pounding hard on his slick promise to "go to Korea." He is careful not to offer peace, either now or later.

All he has to do is to appear not to be defending the Korean slaughter—and the GOP expects many people to turn to him in despair at the ruthless defense of the endless war which comes from the Truman-Stevenson forces.

And Stevenson? He is getting the crowds, among the Negro people in Harlem and in the clothing workers district of mid-Manhattan, by simply not being Eisenhower and Nixon.

THE COMMON MAN who rallied to FDR and forced the enactment of the social program which the "anti-Communists" now brand as "subversive" has a profound and justified fear of the Eisenhower-Nixon mob in the GOP. And every speech that McCarthy makes for this Eisenhower-Nixon ticket increases this fear of naked Big Business reaction on all sides.

It is remarkable, too, that both Truman and Stevenson hit hard on the popular fear of an economic crisis of the kind associated with the name of Herbert Hoover.

On the other hand, the GOP leaders, knowing of this deep dread of an economic crisis, tell something of the truth about the "war boom." They pretend that they will give the people full employment based not so obviously on war, massacre and casualty lists.

The Negro people, playing a tremendous role as a democratic force seeking representation, look at the major parties and face a Sparkman white supremacist, or an Eisenhower-Nixon-Dixiecrat coalition on the other.

IT IS PLAIN what the common people of America want. After five years of the bi-partisan "cold war," after three years of the Korean slaughter, after all the efforts at a fascist-style hysteria about "communism," the people still hope to find their way back to the path associated with the name of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The people have not the slightest enthusiasm for any of the "world leadership" goals trumpeted by the bi-partisans in the GOP and Democrats. The people are sick of the "mess" which the war policy, the armaments program and the political leadership of the Wall Street parties have created in the USA. The voters do not know fully how this "mess" was created. But a deep uneasiness about the present and future of American society is apparent. But a way out of this "mess" is exactly what neither Stevenson nor Eisenhower has any intention of proposing or carrying out.

The Progressive Party ticket of Hallinan and Mrs. Bass—shut out of the press in a virtual blackout—has nevertheless already achieved the historic result of forcing the Korean war issue into the very center of the election struggle. Every vote for this ticket represents a highly conscious vote for peace, symbolizing the anti-war feelings of hundreds who will still try to express this peace sentiment within the two-party system.

It is important for the more advanced voter to rally every possible vote for the Progressive ticket, especially those of his own immediate circle. It is important too that they help organized the most persistent pressure on all other candidates for a cease-fire now.

It is not true that a Stevenson victory will solve a single issue facing the people, any more than it is true that an Eisenhower victory will put an end to all popular struggle for democracy and peace.

As big a vote as possible for the National cease-fire ticket, and all local peace candidates, and the maximum pressure for peace, T-H repeal, FEPC, and lower taxes on the other is the way the voters can get what they want.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.



The People's Desire for Peace And the November Elections

By ROB F. HALL

(Third of a series)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Cutting through the fog of confusion like a ray of sunlight is the undeniable fact that a majority of the American people are trying to cast their ballot for peace.

Those who vote for the Progressive Party ticket of Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass can be happy that they not only tried—they succeeded. Their ballots will constitute a clearcut choice which cannot be interpreted any other way.

But the same desire for peace is motivating millions who see no alternative in 1952 except to stick with the two-party system. Whether they vote for Eisenhower or Stevenson, their intention is to help elect the major party candidate who they believe will do the most to assure world peace.

This is the argument, groundless as it is, which certain liberal leaders are advancing to persuade voters to support Stevenson. They contend that the Democratic candidate, regardless of his red-baiting and his defense of the administration's war policies, would if elected negotiate with the USSR on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

As this paper has repeated time and time again, there is no basis for this contention except blind faith. But the vote for Stevenson will reflect the effectiveness of this argument.

On the other hand, millions who vote for Eisenhower will do so because the general has hammered away in criticism of the administration's policies in Korea, insisting that with him the number one job will be to end the war and bring the American troops home. His dramatic announcement that he would go to Korea for the purpose of ending the war has undoubtedly made a profound impression on millions of parents and youth. The fact that Eisenhower's promise is phony is not the point, at least for the purpose of this article.

THE BASIC FACT

What we are concerned with here is the overwhelming evidence that the people want peace and will, in their own way, try to record that desire in their votes.

For Progressives and left-wingers who constitute the most conscious fighters for peace,

this situation evokes mixed reactions. They are unhappy that so many people can be victims of confusion on an issue so crucial as Korea and peace. But they can be glad at the vast opportunity offered by the fact that the people are striving for peace.

In the first place, this fact means that up to the last moment on Nov. 4 it will be possible to convince many voters that their ballots should be cast for Hallinan and Mrs. Bass, who stand for a cease-fire in Korea NOW.

Secondly it means that many voters who cannot be persuaded to mark an X before the names of Hallinan and Mrs. Bass can be won for peace candidates for lesser offices.

DAVIS AND GERSON

There are the candidates, for instance, of Benjamin J. Davis for Assembly in Manhattan's 11th District, and Simon W. Gerson for Congress in Brooklyn's 13th District. Their position on peace is clear as a bell. Their long fight in the interests of the people of their communities is well known. Many of the votes achieved for these two candidates will be an expression of the united front between the most advanced peace fighters and others who want peace but who do not accept the full program of these candidates.

Davis and Gerson are Communists running as independents. Davis is in prison, victim of a Smith Act frameup. Gerson was indicted in a Smith Act frameup but was acquitted.

If a united front in support of these two candidates can be established, how much broader and more comprehensive is the united front which can be built in support of Progressive Party candidates for local office who similarly make a vigorous fight for peace.

CORLISS LAMONT

In New York such a candidate is Corliss Lamont, the American Labor Party candidate for the Senate. Well known as a champion of civil liberties, Lamont has based his campaign on a program of peace and coexistence, and of settling American-Soviet disagreements "over the conference table."

His position has won him the support of many individuals and groups who do not agree with him on the need for voting for the national ticket of his party.

But their support emphasizes that there are many ways in which the peace sentiments of the people may be expressed. Sincere advocates of peace will welcome all such expressions.

In California, Reuben Borough, Independent Progressive Party candidate for the Senate against the Republican-Democratic candidate, the warmongering Sen. William Knowland, has achieved even broader support for his peace position. He has been endorsed by the AFL Building Trades in San Francisco and by many local unions. Prominent Democratic leaders in Los Angeles, pledged to Stevenson and Sparkman, have issued statements urging support of Borough. A middle class civic group in San Francisco missed giving Borough an endorsement by the scant margin of three votes.

A large vote for Lamont and Borough will not only constitute a clear expression of the people's desire for peace; it will also help lay the basis for the united front of struggle for peace which will be so urgently needed after the election.

ALP Denounces State School Witchhunt

The American Labor Party Friday condemned the order issued by the State Education Department to all school boards asking them to report by Dec. 1 their "local witchhunt lists."

Arthur Schutzer, ALP executive secretary, said:

"This directive transforms, in effect, every one of the 400 school boards throughout the state into little McCarran Committees.

"Instead of concerning themselves with overcrowded classes, underpaid teachers and the urgent need for more funds for our school system, the school board members are told to follow a curriculum of political inquisition sponsored by McCarran and McCarthy.

"The American Labor Party calls for the immediate revocation of the order to the local school boards and for a halt to the bi-partisan drive to convert our classrooms into chambers of political inquisition.

"We call for the immediate reinstatement of all the teachers who have been made victims of the reign of hysteria."

Trial of '13'

(Continued from Page 3)

expose as a fabrication testimony of Louis Rosser, another professional anti-labor spy. Rosser had testified Miss Flynn came to a party national training school in February, 1939, greeted the students in the name of the National Committee, urged them to study hard and "said we have a big job to do."

"I taught in the national training school one week in December, 1938," Miss Flynn told the jury. "I didn't say that to the student body."

She said she gave a course on the American trade union movement and did not bring greetings from the National Committee.

"I was there as a teacher, not as a representative of the National Committee," she stated.

As additional evidence of what she did and said at the school, Miss Flynn identified a large folder containing the study outline and notes she used while teaching the class. Working from her notes, she summarized for the jury the substance of what she taught the class.

Her testimony dealt with the founding of the first American labor organization, the early struggles of labor, the attacks by employers on workers organizations through trumped-up "conspiracy" charges in the courts, and the founding of the first American unions and their development into national bodies.

Earlier, Miss Flynn explained how the party in 1950 launched a fight to maintain its legality when its legal rights were threatened by provisions of the McCarran Act. She identified two official party documents dealing with this subject.

"The struggle to defend the Bill of Rights has entered a new stage," said a statement of the National Committee made public in October, 1950; after the McCarran Act was adopted. This statement read to the jury by attorney Kaufman, predicted the "people resistance to this bill would continue to grow" and added:

"We Communists are not going to dig a hole for the Bill of Rights and crawl into it."

Further refuting the prosecution's claim that the party was an "underground conspiracy," Miss Flynn said she toured the country addressing public meetings, speaking in radio broadcasts and writing articles assailing the new federal legislation aimed at outlawing the party and driving it underground.

She testified she did vast research on the McCarran law, gave the material to defendant William Weinstone and asked him to write an article presenting the Party's

position on issues raised by the legislation.

Assistant prosecutor David L. Marks objected to introduction of the Weinstone articles.

"This is the first evidence showing defendant Weinstone's intent," declared Mrs. Kaufman. "It shows him not merely defending rights of the Communist Party, but the rights of the American people."

"It shows what Weinstone means by practical application of Marxism-Leninism," said defense attorney Frank Serri.

Judge Edward J. Dimock permitted the jury to hear several passages of the Weinstone document, which warned the McCarran Act was a "noose that could be fitted to any individual or group" under the provisions to register so-called "Communist front" organizations.

The Weinstone article set forth the Party's position, which has since been proved 100 percent accurate, that the McCarran Act "sharply points up the increasing danger of war."

"The Communist Party has declared it will fight every inch of the way any attempts to outlaw it," the article declared. "If reaction drives the Party underground it will never succeed in destroying it."

Later, over objections by the prosecutor, the judge received as defense evidence the pamphlet "Is Communism Un-American?" which contained Eugene Dennis' answers to nine questions put to him by Abraham Raskin, reporter for the New York Times.

This document added to the weight of defense evidence rebutting the charge of "conspiracy" and "force and violence."

Multer

(Continued from Page 3)

In a telegram to the Democratic congressman, Gerson challenged Multer to debate the issues of the campaign and defend his support of "the bloody, useless Korean war," his vote for UMT and his backing former Attorney General McGrath and Ambassador O'Dwyer.

Gerson was barred from the forum after being told by an obviously embarrassed officer, Lodge President Frank Samansky, that "other candidates would not speak with him." Earlier in the day Samansky had agreed Gerson would speak.

ALP representatives at the forum disassociated themselves from the censorship move.

Gerson's office announced he would make an extended broadcast on the record of Rep. Multer Saturday night at 7:05 p.m., over WQXR.

ELECTION TALKS ON RADIO

THURSDAY

WLIB, 10:15 a.m.
Simon W. Gerson
WMCA, 10:35 p.m.
Pettis Perry

FRIDAY

WLIB, 10:15 a.m.
Abner W. Berry
WMCA, 9:30 p.m.
Mary Morris
WMCA, 9:45 p.m.
Willabelle Grice
WMCA, 10:35 p.m.
Simon W. Gerson

SATURDAY

WQXR, 7:05 p.m.
Simon W. Gerson

MONDAY

WMCA, 10:35 p.m.
Claudia Jones

IUE Accepts GE

7 1/2-13c Pay Hike

After 10 weeks of balking, the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers accepted the same terms, a 7 1/2 to 13 cents an hour raise, that other unions of General Electric workers had agreed to.

The raises are effective as of Oct. 13 for the shops under CIO contract. For the other shops, including those of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, the raises took effect Sept. 15.

Some weeks ago James B. Carey, president of the IUE-CIO, announced he would rather resign than take the terms. He has not resigned so far.

The raises which the UE accepted reluctantly after other unions in GE ignored its plea for joint negotiations, only keep up with the cost-of-living index. The IUE's raise may differ slightly because it chose to go by the index of Oct. 15, which has not yet been made public.

Pravda Criticizes 8 Industries

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Communist newspaper "Pravda" yesterday criticized as "unsatisfactory" eight major industries that lagged in production quotas in the third period of 1952, Radio Moscow said.

The Moscow newspaper said these industries failed to meet their quotas: non-ferrous metal, heavy engineering, transport-machine building, agricultural machinery, timber, fishing, building materials and cotton growing.

Pravda, commenting on the announcement of the statistical office of the Council of Ministers released earlier, said, "Although the general indices testify to the good work of the Soviet industry as a whole, many industrial enterprises still work unsatisfactorily and whole branches still lag behind."

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

HALLOWEEN DANCE FESTIVAL—Oct. 31. Youth are paying tribute to Howard Fast, candidate for Congress 23rd AD. Otis Macrae's orchestra, Hope Foy, Poetrie Rison Caravan, Harry Meloff, Drama Group, Jerry Silverman, guitarists, Richardson, At Hunt's Point Palace, 653 Southern Blvd., Adm. 11.

Lining

"FRONT BACK" PARTY—you can help to save the Rosenbergs and halt the rise of anti-Semitism on the East Side. Guest speakers: People's Artists, featuring accordionist Dancing, refreshments, our own famous chili. Saturday, Nov. 1 at 77 Fifth Ave., 9 p.m. Donation \$1—6th So. AD.

HEAR A DISCUSSION on an article that was just recently published Sunday forum presents Mao Tse-tung "On Contradiction," principles of Dialectical Thinking, with speakers Harry K. Wells and Joseph Mahon on Sunday, Nov. 3 at 8 p.m. Refreshments served. Contr. \$1 (1% price to Jefferson School Students) at Jefferson School of Social Science, 315 4th Ave. (cor. 16th St.).

A. B. MAGUIR, well known author, lecturer, just returned from Mexico will speak on "Does the United States control Latin American Policy?" Nov. 2, 8:30 p.m. at the Brighton Community Center, 1309 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn.

CHELSEA GROUP COLLECTS \$185 FOR THE 'WORKER'

Chelsea friends, of the Worker, who have so often sparked circulation and fund campaigns, have done it again. A group of them collected \$185 as a starter for concerted action to help raise that \$50,000. A couple of Chelseans contributed \$10 individually, too.

Garment workers are also getting on the ball. They brought in \$50 collected among shop workers. "It's easy to collect money for the paper," the spark-plug of the freedom of the press committee among garment workers said. "People won't let the Worker down."

Among those who contributed was one who said she was inspired by Steve Nelson's contribution.

Nelson's contribution also inspired a New Yorker who sent \$10 with the not "Could not do less than Steve Nelson."

The palm, though, goes to our New England backers. The Boston Freedom of the Press Committee, which had previously sent \$100, came through with another \$100.80 collected from various parts of the state; while from Worcester, Mass., came another \$50, likewise collected from readers.

Twenty-six dollars were given to sellers and correspondents of the paper outside Madison Square Garden Monday night.

There was \$30 from two supporters in Oshkosh, Wis., and \$10 to Abner Berry from Madison, thanking him for his wonderful work in behalf of our country in its struggle for peace and democracy.

Received Yesterday

\$570.50

Total Thus Far

\$5,251.10

Send your contribution to:
P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station,
N.Y.C.

A ten-spot from Belleville, Ill., another \$10 from Baltimore and a note saying it is we who support our readers, not they who support us.

A young Detroit couple sends \$10 "in honor of Billy Allan." Worker correspondent recently arrested under the Smith Act. There is \$1 from Des Moines, five from Neshaminy, Pa.; \$2.50 from Philadelphia, and another \$20 from Philadelphia "because we need the Daily more than ever" in the fight to keep victims of repression out of jail.

Andy Olmholz, that grand old farmer from Coopersburg, Pa., husband of the late Ella Reeve Bloor, sends \$10, and there is another \$10 from New Bedford, Mass. A Cleveland sends \$5 and another \$3. And a Detroit auto worker sends \$10 and "strongly urges" his friends to pitch in.

A couple of fives from Chicago, and several tens, fives and a couple of twenties from New York, including a \$10 birthday present from a 21-year old, who is celebrating his majority by voting the peace ticket and contributing the present to the Daily Worker.

TEACHERS UNION ASKS FUNDS FOR REGULAR SUBSTITUTES

The Teachers Union yesterday called upon school officials to request the Board of Estimate for a supplementary appropriation to prevent dismissal of over 800 regular substitute teachers at the close of the term. The request was addressed by Teachers Union president Abraham Lederman to associate superintendent C. Frederick Pertsch, in charge of the high school division. Pertsch had de-

clared to a recent meeting of the Vocational High School Teachers Association, "It is socially wrong to rely upon the service of substitutes in the fall, then to let them fend themselves in the spring."

"What is needed now is action, not expressions of sympathy," the union's letter said.

Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!

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Special attention to Parties & Banquets

FASHION SCOOP—IMPORTANT NEWS FOR ALL READERS WHO SEW THEIR OWN CLOTHES and fight inflation . . .

MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is servicing readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful **SEWING CONTEST**—you make your own garment—for your own use. The **PRIZES** for the **BEST MADE GARMENT**, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:

- 1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill Ends before Saturday, Nov. '15.
- 2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
- 3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
- 4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
- 5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
- 6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, NOV. 24, place to be announced.
- 7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

PRIZES:

- 1—Best made garment will be given **SUIT** — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
 - 2—A piece of sewing of your own choice.
 - 3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
 - 4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.
- Panel of 5 Judges—2 Models, 2 Dressmakers from factories,
1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE DAILY WORKER STAFF OR THEIR FAMILIES ARE ELIGIBLE, NOR ANY EMPLOYEE OF MILL END IMPORTS.

MILL END IMPORTS — 799 B'WAY — ROOM 206

'The Nation's Biggest Racket'

THE NATION'S BIGGEST RACKET, by Adam Lapin, New Century Publishers, New York, 15 pp., 5 cents.

The fact that three of the four major party candidates for the nation's highest offices felt compelled to publish their income tax returns is an amazing commentary on the morals of government.

It's as if the aspirants to the Presidency shouted to the nation, "See, I'm not a common crook!" And the nation, supposedly, should answer, "How wonderful."

That corruption permeates gov-

ernment has become almost an accepted commonplace. Yet, the roots and sources of this corruption are obscured. Adam Lapin's "The Nation's Biggest Racket" lays bare some of these roots, and hence is especially valuable at this time when the imminent election has focussed public attention on candidates and government practices.

Here is the galaxy of politicians who tried to make a "good thing" out of "anti-communism" and got caught with their hand in the public till. Here is the exposition of "anti-communism" as the racket that Hitler exploited to the full in

order to create his war machine and then let it roll over the corpses of individuals and nations.

Here, finally, is the light on the relation between "anti-communism" and the tremendous war production person that turns the Federal government into the biggest pork barrel of all time.

This pamphlet has the undeniable facts, and while the observant newspaper reader might have seen the individual facts before, their cumulative impact, and their systematic array gives them fuller meaning in relationship to the big issues of our day.

There is not much time before election day, but certainly this pamphlet should be gotten into the hands of voters to give them a deeper grasp of what the issue of "corruption" involves. Written in a crisp, popular style, it takes the "corruption" issue from that superficial plane where politicians of both parties would like to keep it, and traces its relationship to the fundamental issues of the day. In that sense, it is a most valuable document for the elections, and after.—AL. RICHMOND.

Ted Tinsley Says

Who's Squeezing Whom?

"Russia," writes Raymond Daniell in the New York Times, "is squeezing Britain over grain supplies in obvious retaliation against the Battle Act, which is designed to limit East-West trade between the Soviet bloc and the recipients of United States aid."

The Anglo-Soviet trade agreement contains a clause permitting the Soviet Union to cut its shipments of grain whenever it can not receive in return something for which it has use. Washington's Battle Act keeps England from giving the Soviet Union rubber, tin, heavy equipment, machinery, and machine-tools in return for grain. However, there is nothing whatever in the Battle Act to prohibit England from paying its grain with Little Dandy Nailclips, Coca Cola, Chromeplated Hardboiled Egg Slices, Automatic Toenail Painters, Silly Putty, or phosphorescent neckties which glow in the dark and read, "Will you kiss me, baby?"

It seems that the Soviet Union has decided that it would like to get paid for its grain in something that the Soviet economy could use. To me, this is not unreasonable, especially since Raymond Daniell himself remarks England would need permission from the Great Master in Washington before sending the Soviet Union anything use-

ful. Daniell admits that "it is unlikely that Washington would be willing to open the doors to East-West trade wide enough to do Britain much good."

After writing this, he ends his article with these words: "Therefore, it is probable that British agricultural expansion will have to be held up while the farmers subject to Left Wing propaganda that it is all the fault of the United States capitalist and imperialists."

Imagine that! Well, let's see. The Soviet Union is quite willing to trade, and only asks payment in terms that are worthwhile—an attitude any Free Enterpriser should understand. Therefore it's not the Soviet Union's fault. England, according to Daniell, would be accommodating, but England can't get permission from the Great Master in Washington. Therefore it's not England's fault. But Daniell says it's not the fault of the United States capitalists and imperialists.

Only one conclusion remains. It's all the fault of my Aunt Marian from Waukegan, Ill. I just know that if my Aunt Marian had married that plumber in Providence rather than my uncle, the Soviet Union never would have had to curtail its grain supplies to England.

Hines Hospital, Hines Ill., U.S.A.

I have seen the white cane
feeling the way—
a sightless boy
using a stick to see
down the halls
up the stairways
goes the stick
and the sightless boy.

I have heard the wounded cry
yet no tears come to their eyes—
a strange sound—
the cry of a wounded G.I.

I asked a boy no more than twenty,
"How do you feel?"
one question—that was all
until after five minutes past—
His first word was "No—do not ask!"
and then he said,

"KOREA—THE 20th CENTURY MURDER.

Did you ever see a mother
carrying her dead baby in her arms
running down a truck filled road
crying for help
in a tongue you never heard
while guns and tanks
and grenade-laden soldiers
rode by and whistled at her
as if calling a bird."

He stopped for a second
and from his sightless eyes
came a tear—
it rolled down his cheek
and into his mouth.
He pulled out his handkerchief
and dried his lip.

he continued,
"and the bombers
blasting
a farm house, cattle
and a barn—
it wasn't doing anybody
any harm,
but we were told
these Koreans were "Gooks"—
So we were sent to kill.

—J. M.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Expose . . .

MISTER X, a candidate for high office against Howdie Doodie, last night went on a national television hook-up with a speech entitled "Proving That the World Series Was Linked to Communism."

Mister X, it may be recalled, is the patriot who alone and unaided, and naming names, supplied the name of a moving picture written, produced, directed and acted by people FRIENDLY TO RUSSIA. The picture was Potemkin.

A partial transcript of last night's speech follows:

My Friends:

I hold in my hand a copy of the New York Times of Oct. 1, 1952, which refers on page 28 to a "World Series."

WORLD Series, my friends, WORLD series. Need I say more?

Now I hold in my hand another article which says that Billy Cox "made the hard ones look easy." This, as you will immediately recognize, is an insidious attempt to undermine the great American tradition of doing things the hard way!

When I heard, when I heard of this suspicious activity by Cox, I did some more investigation and found that he originally went to the Brooklyn team in a trade involving Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh, my friends, is in the National League CELLAR.

So much for Mr. Cox.

Let me now take you to a remote corner of the Bronx known as Yankee-Stadium!

Before each game there music was played by one Guy Lombardo and his band. In my relentless quest for unearthing subversion, in this "WORLD" Series, I subpoenaed Lombardo and here is a verbatim record of what took place.

Mr. X: "Mr. Lombardo, do you know Hans Eisler?"

Mr. Lombardo: "Hans Eisler? Didn't the Yanks farm him out to Kansas City in July?"

Mr. X: "Oh, so you deny it, eh? Well, I have in my hand here a copy of the New York Times which said that before each game your band played a song in which occurred the words 'And the rockets' RED glare.' Now do you still deny knowing Hans Eisler?"

As you see, my friends, as you see, no smear campaign can get around these facts.

Now I hold in my hand a copy of the New York Times which says that in the middle of the fourth game of this WORLD series, one Mickey Mantle switched from being a righthanded hitter to a lefthanded hitter!

I wish I had the time to go on documenting these facts for you. Let me just mention the BALK by Billy Loes—you know who balks before the McCarran Committee, don't you? Or take, Bob Kuzava, called the relief ace of the Series. My good friends, you know that relief has been exposed time and again as communistic.

Yes, my friends, I want to tell you about a customer in the right field bleachers exercising his good old spirit of free enterprise about to catch a ball, and one Carl Furillo, yes, Carl Furillo, REACHING INTO THE SEATS TO GRAB IT AWAY FROM HIM. . . . Then there was a group of relatives of one of the Brooklyn substitutes shouting "We Want Holmes!", one of the most destructively subversive cries now undermining our country. . . . there was a coach, one Bill Dickey, shouting to someone else to "get a piece of the ball." PIECE? YOU CAN'T FOOL ME BY SPELLING IT ANY OTHER WAY! THAT MAN WAS SHOUTING PEACE! OUT LOUD! PEACE! PEACE!

My friends, I now hold in my hands. . . . (At this point Mr. X's time on the air elapsed).

THANKS TO "G and S" of Valley Stream for \$10 sent to the paper's fund drive. The money, he writes, "was raised at a small gathering and we hope to send in more very shortly. . . . thanks to the paper for making this valiant fight on behalf of all humanity."

Also thanks to MC of Brooklyn for a bumper sum of \$20.

I hope the above "sports" column doesn't hold up the contributions though this space. You know it gets a little tough for sports columnists between baseball seasons. . . .

Bowen Chosen Seattle Negro Labor Delegate

SEATTLE, Oct. 29. — Paul Bowen, one of the Northwest's seven Smith act defendants and a leading member of the Seattle Negro Labor Council, was elected delegate here by the local group to the National Negro Labor Council convention in Cleveland Nov. 21-23.

Also elected was Lester R. Catlett, local president and patrolman for the Seattle Branch of the Marine Cooks and Stewards union.

The local also voted to write the national office asking Bowen to be given a place on the agenda to discuss the Smith Act.

Books for Young People

THE TREASURE TROVE OF THE SUN, By M. Frishwin. Illustrated by Feodor Rojankovsky. Translated by Tatiana Balkoff-Browne. Ages 10-14. Viking. New York. \$2.75.

"The Treasure Trove of the Sun" won for its 79-year-old author the first prize in a children's literature competition conducted within the Soviet Union in 1945. It is a written tale, full of the lore and breath of the forests, about two Soviet youngsters, Anna, 12, and Peterkin, 10.

The brother and sister are war orphans, their father having fallen in the fight against the Nazis, and they are independently tending for themselves, though under the friendly and watchful eye of the people of their village.

The children go looking for cranberries in a bog which has a traditionally sinister reputation and they get lost. Eventually they find their berries. Peterkin also slaying the great gray wolf long the terror of the area.

The staunch Soviet youngsters are an endearing pair. The author presents with simplicity his "moral." There is no mystery of nature which cannot be plumbed, no riches of nature which cannot be wrested from her by man. The mysterious bog, with its layers of peat formed by the sun, turns out to be "treasure trove" and, as the author concludes, "there are no devils in a swamp."

TREES: A Guide to Familiar American Trees, by Herbert S. Zim and Alexander C. Martin. Pictures by Dorothea and Sy Barlowe. Simon & Schuster. N. Y. Softbound, \$1. Cloth, \$1.50.

"Trees" is the fifth Golden Nature Guide. A pocket-size volume, it identifies 150 varieties of American trees, provides 130 color paintings of trees, detailing their leaves, twigs, flowers, seeds and buds. A handy book for anybody, young or old, who wants to learn to recognize the trees.

WATER FOR PEOPLE, By Sarah R. Riedman. Henry Schuman. N. Y. Ages 10-15. \$2.50.

"Water For People" is one of the publisher's "Man and His World" series for junior high and high school ages. The author clearly discusses and explains every aspect of the origin, uses, control and different forms of water, from the first cooling of the earth through the advance and retreat of the glaciers to the most modern methods of irrigation, water storage and purification. An interesting book.—R. F.

N. J. Negro Labor Council Dents Jimcrow in Hiring

NEWARK, Oct. 29.—The Negro Labor Council, preparing for a large state-wide delegation to the second national convention of Negro Labor Councils in Cleveland Nov. 21 to 23, records a number of victories in its aggressive effort against discrimination in hiring policies and for upgrading of Negroes.

These results, at the Blue Cross and the Prince Range and Wilderottter stores in Newark, and continuing efforts at Johnson and Johnson in New Brunswick and Sears Roebuck in Trenton, came after consistent and militant activities of Negro and white workers, guided by the Council.

A PICKET LINE, headed by Arnold McGhie, council president, and Artie Gilmore, chairman of the action committee of the Essex Council, marched outside the Prince Range store while a delegation met with management in regard to the hiring of Negro salesmen. Recently the Council successfully pressed the company to employ Negroes in clerical and secretarial work. At the same time management had pledged to employ Negro salesmen. However, the Negro salesman they did hire was shifted to another job after only one day.

The company called the police to intimidate the pickets, but without success. The Council leaders had won the support of the AFL Retail Clerks Union and acceptance of the Council proposals. Confronted with this united demand, the company called off the cops and made commitments to seek out and hire Negro salesmen with the Council's cooperation.

THE THIRD WARD community was rooting for the pickets. One Negro woman said, "Thank God, my people are waking up!" Another wanted very much to join the line but had to take her baby home for feeding. A third woman, about to enter the store to buy a refrigerator, learned the reason for the pickets, then went in to tell management she would not make her purchase unless the store ended its discriminatory practices.

At the big Wilderottter appliance store management was never in whenever the Council phoned. But when a Council representative phoned to advise that a picket line would be the substitute for a face-to-face meeting, the owners suddenly were "in" and several conferences have taken place.

Vishinsky

(Continued from Page 1)
the "lone obstacle" to an armistice.

In a 3½ hour speech answering Secretary of State Dean Acheson point by point, Vishinsky called for rejection of the U. S. resolution proposing that the UN endorse Washington's position in truce talks.

Vishinsky declared that the operating and internationally accepted rule of law required exchanging all war prisoners without qualification.

GENEVA CONVENTION

He pointed out the U. S. Government itself was a party to the Geneva convention, Article 7, of which forbids prisoners of war to waive their rights to repatriation. He said that in 1949 the U. S. Government had supported the USSR against an Austrian proposal which sought to qualify this article.

In addition, Vishinsky said, the U. S. Government had adhered to this principle in the 1898 treaty with Spain, the 1919 Versailles treaty, its World War II armistice agreements with Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania, its peace treaty with Italy, and in the articles of capitulation of Germany and Japan.

Vishinsky also dealt with other phases of the Korea war. "The war in Korea," he said, "was no accident. The American capitalists needed a war in Korea because they were watching with fear indications of an oncoming economic crisis and needed something to bolster the tottering U. S. economy—and it was bolstered by the Korean war."

"If it had not been there, there would have been war somewhere else. They had to have some sort of Korea."

"Gen. Van Fleet admitted to a Philippine delegation that there had to be some sort of Korea."

(In "The Hidden Story of the Korean War," I. F. Stone quotes Gen. James A. Van Fleet as saying in January, 1952: "Korea has been a blessing. There had to be a Korea either here or some place in the world.")

French Gov't Hits U.S. Cut In Arms Aid

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Defense Minister Rene Pleven assailed Washington today for offering France only \$525,000,000 in aid during 1953, and warned that the French arms budget will be cut unless Washington sends another \$125,000,000.

Pleven told the national assembly's defense committee that U. S. officials tentatively had promised \$850,000,000 worth of aid, and that France considers itself entitled to every penny of it.

Union Square

(Continued from Page 1)
The campaign already has a start of almost 100,000 postcards, letters and telegrams to the White House, Alman reported.

Speaking in Yiddish, Rabbi Sharff declared: "Some people have told me not to touch this case because it is left, 'Communist.' I examined my conscience, found that I believe these people to be innocent and therefore I have to do what I can to set them free."

The Rev. Amos Murphy, Universalist minister of Boston, told the throng:

"I am proud to be numbered among those seeking mercy and justice. The spirit of mercy and justice does not ask whether you are Republican or a Communist, a Catholic, Jew or Protestant, black, red, white or brown."

Speakers including Emily Alman, a neighbor of the Rosenbergs, and Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, the Rosenbergs' co-defendant, who received a 30-year jail term, outlined the crude frame-up against the three.

The purpose of the rally and of the immediate struggle, however, was as Brainin stated: "We are going to save the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and then we are going to fight on to vindicate them."

Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of Collis English, one of the two remaining jailed Negro victims of the Trenton Six frame-up, declared: "I am joining this movement to secure justice for the Rosenbergs because I know what injustice is."

Trade unionist speakers, including Sol Tischler, president, Local 140, United Furniture Workers, CIO, and Bob Edwards and Herb Frank, members of District 65, DPOW, emphasized that the fight to win clemency for the Rosenbergs is in the great tradition of workmen's struggles against frame-ups.

Tischler charged: "This was a frame-up, not just against the Rosenbergs but against the Jewish people."

Frank, speaking as a rank and file unionist, urged the crowd to "bring this case into your shops, into your neighborhoods."

The throng, though the winds grew colder and the night deepened, heard Martha Schlamme sing the song of the Jewish anti-fascist fighters in the Warsaw Ghetto, and the Jewish People's Chorus of 30 mixed voices in "Let My People Go."

They left the Square applauding Alman's recitation of the world-wide appeals, from the French workers, from workers in Australia, for clemency, hearing his call: "The Rosenbergs Must Not Die!"

AN APPROPRIATE FRAMING OF THE MAGNITUDE
The GRAND CONCERT
STANLEY 2-7500

Meriden, Conn., GOP Cancels McCarthy Talk

MERIDEN, Conn., Oct. 29.—A scheduled speech here today by witchhunting Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy has been called off because the Republican town committee did not approve of the Wisconsin Republican's visit.

McCarthy was to have addressed a Rotary club luncheon at noon.

Former Mayor Francis J. Danaher, a member of the Republican central committee, revealed the cancellation. He did not elaborate and members of the town committee were not available for comment.

Construction Down 16% in New York City

Building construction valued at \$251 million was started in New York City during the first 9 months of 1952, according to preliminary figures released yesterday by Robert R. Behlow, regional director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. This represents a decline of 16 percent from the rate of building activity during the same period last year.

Private residential construction has declined 33 percent from last year's rate. Private alterations, additions and repairs are down 10 percent from last year's 9 month total. Non-residential construction is down 2 percent.

Public construction is down 6 percent from last year's total of \$20 million. Of the public construction undertaken so far this year, only \$50 million is for housing, \$52 million for non-residential work, and \$11 million for alterations and alterations.

125 B'klyn College Students Hear Ewen

A meeting held at 111 Second Ave. by the Brooklyn College Committee to Defend Our Teachers was attended by about 125 students, and was addressed by Dr. Frederic Ewen, until recently a professor at Brooklyn College.

"The primary function of this committee," said Dr. Ewen, "is not to defend teachers; but to defend students—yourselves—to defend schools, to defend education."

Dr. Ewen emphasized the fact that the McCarran Committee and the forces backing it, were, "a reflection of a desperation; otherwise how could one possibly under-

Medina Hits Use in Korea of Puerto Ricans

"On what basis are Puerto Rican soldiers sent to the butchery in Korea?"

With this question Manuel Medina entered the debate begun last week between Gov. Luis Munoz Marin and Miguel Angel Garcia Mendez, leader of the Estadista Party of Puerto Rico, on the question of Puerto Rican soldiers returning to their country.

Medina dealt with the subject as a Puerto Rican and as a candidate for the New York State Assembly from Manhattan's 14th District on the American Labor Party ticket.

"Although I am far from sharing Garcia Mendez's political ideas, said Medina, 'I think it important to state in this case that I agree with him in part. I say in part because it is exactly this question of non-participation of Puerto Rican soldiers that we support from a point of view which may be different from that which Garcia Mendez might hold.'

"It was completely possible to have arrived at a final agreement on a Korean armistice. Circumstances have been favorable for bringing the shooting to an end and for relegating the question of prisoners to a secondary position."

"Proportionately Puerto Rico is contributing a great number of soldiers and the number of dead is proportionately higher than many of the nations which today are fighting in Korea."

"Puerto Rico was not consulted since it is not represented in the UN."

"On what basis, then, are Puerto Ricans sent to the butchery in Korea? A people sacrifices its sons for noble causes, but never to satisfy the whims of an imperial government or an oppressive power."

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